

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
For One Year \$1.00  
For Six Months .50  
For Three Months .25

PEKIN A SHAMBLES.

FOREIGNERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN BUTCHERED.

Massacre of Every European in the Chinese Capital Reported—Famished Hordes Advance Against Tien-Tsin—Emperor a Refugee, Empress Imprisoned.

Three Chinese servants of foreigners have been captured from a good source, escaped from Pekin. They report that all the foreigners, 1,000 in number, including 400 soldiers, 100 members of the Chinese customs staff and a number of women and children, held out till their ammunition was exhausted, in the Tien-tsin legation. The legation was finally burned and all the foreigners were killed. The Pekin city gates have been closed and rioting is rampant. It is reported that Kuang-Hau and the dowager empress have been poisoned. Missionaries and all foreigners have been driven from Tientsin.

The international movement for the relief of the foreigners penned in by murderous fanatics at Pekin is paralyzed. It is officially admitted in London that the allies at Tientsin are wholly unable to advance, and, indeed, it appears that large numbers of the troops are in danger of the troops themselves. They showed themselves at the north Saturday, threatening to take the town, and a late dispatch from Shanghai says they did take Tientsin, but this was rejected in London.

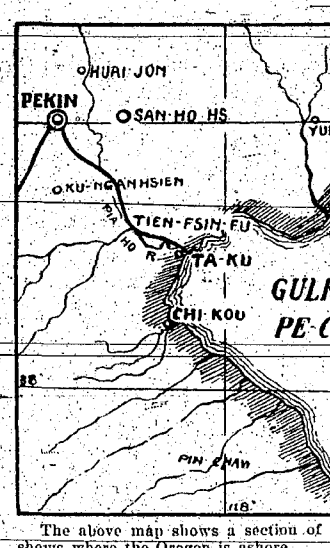
The attempt to relieve the hard-pressed European garrison in Pekin has been formally abandoned. The admirals have met and decided that the weakness of the allied forces left no other course open. The experiences which befell Admiral Seymour's force practically decided the question of relief. It was pointed out that the Chinese had at that time in the field only a fraction of the large force which now comes out of Tientsin from the capital. Now this amounts to at least 200,000 men, nearly all of them well armed. There are, in addition, no real means of transport, and no food in the country around. It is being laid waste by flood and fire. The drinking water is of the worst kind. Even if a small force ever reached Pekin, it would simply have to cut its way back with the rescued garrison, if alive. It would probably find the city too great in addition to the approach to Pekin.

June 19 by taking poison under compulsion of Prince Tuan. The empress dowager also took poison, but was still alive, although reported to be insane from the effects of the drug.

KAISER'S BLOOD IS UP.

Relations Between Germany and China Reach a Crisis.  
The murder of the German minister at Pekin, Baron von Ketteler, has brought the relations of Germany and China to a crisis. The Emperor, in his speech at

WHERE THE OREGON IS GROUND.



The above map shows a section of the Chinese coast. The cross mark, X, shows where the Oregon is ashore.

Kiel, voiced the indignation of Germany when he said that the German flag had been insulted and that the outrage demanded exemplary punishment. The Emperor has decided to send a division of 12,000 men to China. The Berlin foreign office says the first shot at Taku was fired by the Chinese.

Chaos seems to prevail in Government circles in Pekin. Rumors represent the empress dowager as bereft of power and Prince Tuan attempting to wield the imperial scepter, while Gen. Yung Lu is alleged to have declared that the German minister had been murdered, and that the situation at Pekin desperate with provisions nearly exhausted, has aroused the officials at Washington to renewed efforts. Secretaries Hay, Long and Root discussed at length the situation and a decision was reached to increase promptly the American force in China.

A dispatch estimates the total of the Boxers' force at 50,000. According to the statement of the Chinese general staff, the imperial army can be raised to a wartime strength of 1,752,000 men.

All the provinces south of the Yellow river, whose viceroys are governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through the consuls, have been informally constituted into a confederacy, with Nankin as the capital. According to a cable from Shanghai, the southern viceroys wholly disavow Prince Tuan's government. They have practically constituted an independent state, extending from the Hoang-Ho to British and French frontiers.

# Crawford County

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XXII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

NUMBER 21.

SIXTY HURLED TO DEATH.

Crowded Street Car Goes Down Steep Embankment at Tacoma, Wash.

A street car, heavily loaded with passengers from surrounding towns and running at high rate of speed, left the tracks while rounding a sharp curve at 20th and C streets, Tacoma, Wash., rolled 100 feet down an embankment, killing sixty people and injuring as many more.

It was a most appalling accident, and strong men whose humane instincts led them to lend aid had to turn away from the sickening sight utterly helpless. As the car shot from the tracks it turned over and over as it descended an almost perpendicular incline.

Tacoma citizens, old and young, hastened to the scene of the catastrophe to see the wreckage of a large passenger car, extricated with the greatest difficulty. They were strewn along on the grass and later drawn to the top of the gulch with the aid of lowered ropes.

Hacks, express wagons and even private carriages were pressed into service to carry the victims to the hospitals and morgues or hospitals, as the cases indicated. When at last all had been removed from the debris the places where bodies had been taken for temporary care were besieged by thousands of people in search of dear ones who were on the ill-fated car. In some cases countenances were so badly mutilated that other means of identification had to be resorted to.

The car which dashed into the ravine was No. 118 of the Union Traction Company's system, operating on the Edison line, which carries a large passenger car near-by town. The car, a box-like affair and was so crowded that men were hanging to the railings. All went well until Apex Hill, just beyond Tacoma avenue, was reached. At this point it is said that the motorman, instead of shutting off the current before attempting to descend the hill, turned the current on. When the car with its unusually heavy load reached a high momentum and threatened to get away from his control he quickly turned off the current, but it was too late. As the curve was struck the car leaped from the rails and went to destruction. Passengers on the front platform who saw danger in the curve ahead jumped with only a bare chance of saving their lives. Some were badly injured, while some reached the ground in safety.

FIRE'S AWFUL FURY.

Five Hundred Acres Near Hayonne, N. J., Swept by Flames.

Imagine 500 acres of oil-refined flares, roaring tornado-like and shooting skyward 300 feet; great reservoirs of caustic petroleum exploding with fearful reports; a river of fire, burning at a thousand feet, cutting forth pyromaniac efforts to fight the conflagration, and you have some idea of the awful blaze that swept from the earth's face the works of the Standard Oil Company at Hayonne, N. J., Thursday. The loss is \$3,000,000 and several lives.

The fire started during a terrific thunderstorm, just after midnight, when a

bolt of lightning struck a tank in the center of the 600-acre plant. The reservoir burst and another close to it followed a moment later. Then another and another exploded, with crashes that were heard miles distant. The oil swept down the inside of a Niagara of flame, lighting tank after tank and spreading to the right and left. With each explosion the fire grew angrier, with the added fuel. In fifteen minutes there was a swirling, twisting, seething mass of flame, covering an area of half a mile and reaching into the sky nearly as high as the eye could see.

New York, has been ordered a new trial by the New York Supreme Court.

A Chicago newspaper, from figures sent by 3,000 persons in all parts of the country, has estimated the population of the United States at nearly 70,000,000.

MAY SAVE THE OREGON.

A Press Dispatch from Chefoo Encourages the Navy Department.

A press dispatch from Chefoo, encourages the Navy Department in the belief that the battleship Oregon, which grounded on an uncharted rock near Chefoo, will be saved. The dispatch states that the pumps are holding the water down, which indicates that the holes in the ship's bottom are not of much importance. The work of lightening the battleship has proceeded with all possible haste.

The fight to save the battleship is being earnestly made by the men and the machinery of the big ship. Admiral Kemp's favorable report of the condition of the Oregon is believed by Secretary Long to be based upon the report of the commander of the Japanese vessel which generously offered assistance.

This and That.  
All the peach States report great yields. The body of Rev. Ignatius Pouchell, buried forty years ago, was found to be in a perfect state of preservation when exhumed at Norwalk, Ohio.

Dr. Kennedy, convicted of the murder of Dolly Reynolds, at the Grand Hotel, New York, has been ordered a new trial by the New York Supreme Court.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI

REMARKABLE PROSPERITY IN THE TWO STATES.

Comparison of Gain in Wealth Last Year—Higher Values of Live Stock and Crops—Great Increase in Bank Deposits and in Depositors.

Missouri has gained \$128,000,000 in wealth under this Republican administration. The State of Kansas has gained almost \$100,000,000 in wealth under this Republican administration. These substantial facts, showing that greater prosperity has visited Missouri and Kansas during the last three years, should not be forgotten by their citizens during the campaign.

The Democratic party is notoriously an anti-prosperity party, and the farmers and wage-earners in Kansas and Missouri must not allow themselves to be led away by the false promises and calumnies howling of their Democratic friends. Our statements are from official figures and show the increase in wealth in these two States to be as follows:

	1896.	1899.
Live stock	\$80,040,272	\$132,759,873
Crops	\$6,809,884	\$11,391,881
Bank deposits	\$7,147,100	\$5,005,101
Total	\$93,997,256	\$149,151,755

In Kansas it will be noted that the farmers have gained \$80,000,000 through the increased value of their live stock and principal crops this year as compared with 1896. In Missouri the farmers have gained \$100,000,000 this year alone from the same source. The following detailed statement of values of live stock is official, being taken from the returns of the Department of Agriculture:

	Jan. 1, 1896.	Jan. 1, 1899.
Horses	\$20,000,000	\$28,000,000
Mules	\$2,500,000	\$3,500,000
Cattle	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Sheep	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Swine	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000
Total	\$34,500,000	\$50,500,000

In Kansas the largest gains to farmers have been in their cattle and hogs. This they well know, because their returns when selling their live stock have been so much larger this year than they were under a Democratic administration.

The next table shows the improvement in the price of the staple crops grown by farmers, which represent an increase of \$28,000,000 for Kansas, and over \$20,000,000 for Missouri:

	1896.	1899.
Corn	\$44,502,121	\$59,405,309
Wheat	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Oats	\$8,000,000	\$12,000,000
Barley	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Hay	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Potatoes	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Wool	\$10,000,000	\$15,000,000
Total	\$82,502,121	\$111,905,309

Corn, oats, hay and potatoes show the largest gains in both States. While wool is not so much grown here as in the far Western States, still the increase under protection in the value of the clip has been satisfactory to those farmers who raise sheep.

In Missouri the cotton crop was worth almost twice as much as it was in 1896 under the Democratic administration.

Lastly, an examination of the number of bank depositors in Kansas and Missouri is full of facts upon which our citizens can congratulate themselves. The figures are taken from the last annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency:

In the State of Kansas there were 53,151 people who had bank accounts in 1894; last year there were 100,840 bank accounts in that State. In 1894 the total deposits in Kansas amounted to \$17,147,100; last year the total amount of the deposits was \$53,005,101. There has been an increase of practically 100 per cent., both in the number of people who had money to deposit in the banks, and in the total amount of money on deposit in Kansas.

In the State of Missouri there were 117,367 persons who had bank accounts in 1894; last year there were 213,000 bank accounts. In 1894 the total amount of deposits in Missouri was \$53,021,953. In 1899 the deposits in all the banks of Missouri had increased to \$141,720,449. While the number of depositors in Missouri had increased by 90 per cent., the total amount of money deposited had increased by 100 per cent.

CAREER OF ROOSEVELT.

Born in No. 28 East Twentieth street, on October 27th, 1858.

Eight generations of his father's family lived there. Of mingled Dutch, Scotch, Irish and French-Huguenot ancestry.

Was graduated from Harvard in 1880, a leader in college athletics and with a well-trimmed mind.

Studied law and in 1881 was elected to the Assembly. Was re-elected in 1883, 1884 and 1885.

Introduced many reform measures for New York City.

Was Republican candidate for Mayor in 1890 against Hewitt and Gray. Lost by 22,000 plurality.

Member of United States Civil Service Commission under Cleveland.

Resigned in 1895 to become a Police Commissioner of New York.

Became Assistant Secretary of the Navy in 1897.

Commanded the Rough Riders in the war with Spain.

Was elected Governor of New York in 1898.

Will be elected Vice President of the United States in 1900.

MCKINLEY'S AMERICANISM.

Englishmen Do Not Enthusiasm Over His Renomination.

A copyrighted London cablegram to the New York Tribune says if there be any doubt in the United States as to the English opinion of McKinley and Republican politics, it may be dispelled by the reference of the London and provincial press respecting the work of the Philadelphia convention. There are few comments on it, and such as there are have a perfunctory sound. These are not eulogies of McKinley, and the Republican party is not embarrassed by English patronage or flattery. The party platform is described as moderate and the nominations as good as the circumstances permitted. The nearest approach to compliment is the Spectator's remark that McKinley is possibly too much of a politician, but that he has won and receives international respect.

The English press is preoccupied with affairs in South Africa and China, and has no space in reserve for a trivial issue in American politics. Such as the election of a President by a body of eight millions. Moreover, there are no illusions here respecting either President McKinley or the Republican party. Both are known to be downright American, and not in any sense English. President McKinley is not suspected of having ever made an apology for introducing the tariff bill which bore his name, and the party which re-nominated him, so far from repudiating protectionism, has reaffirmed it and added to it subsidies for American shipping.

Nobody in England ever speaks of McKinley as anything but an uncompromising champion of American ideas and policies. Hence his renomination is received here without enthusiasm and with quiet reserve, as possibly not the best choice, but one which divides the Republican party least.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICANS.

Expect to Increase Their Plurality for McKinley by 60,000.

Minnesota Republicans are remarkably unanimous upon the issues of the Presidential campaign and confident of the re-election of President McKinley. There was not, in any quarter, a breath of opposition to his renomination. He is regarded as a logical leader of the party upon the issues which he has signified triumphed in his first election, and upon the new issues which have arisen during his administration. The triumph of sound money, the restoration of the protective principle in our tariff laws, followed by the restoration of prosperity, and the broad statesmanship with which the President has dealt with the perplexing questions and conditions growing out of the Spanish war, have convinced our people that a change would not be desirable at this time and that the best thing for the country will be another four years of the same kind of policy, with the same firm and able hand at the helm of state.

I speak confidently of the conditions in Minnesota, and my observation assures me that substantially the same conditions prevail in all the States that went Republican in 1896. Minnesota will repeat her magnificent Republican victory of that year, and emphasize it. We lost our Governor in 1898 through local dissensions, but we elected all the rest of the ticket and elected a Legislature. There will be no dissensions in this State this year in regard to any candidate, and on the national ticket we expect to see McKinley's plurality of 53,675 four years ago increased to at least 60,000. The Republicans will make a clean sweep in Minnesota.

W. J. MURPHY.

Publisher the Minneapolis Tribune.

Paate This in Your Hat.

The following figures of Democratic excesses of expenditures over receipts in the United States Treasury should be pasted in your hat for ready reference:

Fiscal year.	Democratic.
1894	\$40,803,201
1895	\$2,805,223
1896	\$23,249,246
1897	\$8,652,455
Total	\$75,410,125

Evidently.

The Democratic Governor of Missouri has evidently proceeded on the theory that the lawless element engaged in shooting down innocent and inoffensive citizens is entitled to his protection under the "government by consent of the governed" clause.

Triplet.

The Republican national ticket represents the result of the fusion of American patriotism, American enterprise and American prosperity.

COAL, IRON AND TIN.

THREE GREAT INDUSTRIES HAVE DEVELOPED.

Production in the United States, Under a Protective Tariff, Has Far Exceeded That of Other Countries—Activity in Our Factories.

Three great industries—coal, iron and tin—have made especial progress under the development of our manufacturing system, coal production being of itself a measure of the development of manufacturing, since coal enters so largely into that industry.

The coal production of the United Kingdom during thirty years, during all of which time that country has been under a low tariff, only increased from 115,000,000 tons to 220,000,000 tons, or a little less than 100 per cent. Germany, which adopted a protective tariff about the middle of the period under consideration, has increased her coal output from 30,000,000 tons to 144,000,000 tons—a growth of 300 per cent. France, also a protection country, increased her output from 14,097,080 tons in 1868 to 35,748,044 tons in 1898, an increase of 150 per cent. The United States, which has been constantly under a protective tariff law during that period (with the exception of three years), increased her output from 31,648,000 tons in 1868 to 258,530,650 tons in 1898—an increase of over 700 per cent. If it must be remembered, in addition to this, that the United States has consumed in her factories, on her railways, and among her people practically all of this enormous increase, our excess of coal averaging less than 8 per cent. of our total production, while Great Britain has been for years a large exporter of coal.

Our production in 1894, the year in which the free-trade tariff was enacted, fell to 170,000,000 tons as against 182,000,000 in the preceding year, and the value of the product fell from \$208,000,000 in 1893 to \$186,000,000 in 1894, a loss in a single year of \$22,000,000 in this one article in which labor-forms so important a part of its value.

In 1891, under protection and the activity of the great industries of the country, the average number of days in which the men in the coal mines of the United States were employed was 232. In 1893, the year in which a low-tariff President and Congress came into power, the number of days in which the miners were employed dropped to 201; and in 1894 dropped again to 178; while in 1897, the last year of the Wilson tariff, the number was but 170, a reduction of 20 per cent. in the time in which they were employed—as compared with 1891. The figures for 1898 show a marked increase in the number of days employed and an increase of 38,000 men as compared with 1893; while it is apparent that the figures for 1899 will, when completed, show a much larger increase, since the product in 1899 was 30,000,000 tons greater than in 1898, an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in production and 25 per cent. in value of the product.

Pig iron production in the United States has increased from 3,835,191 tons in 1880 to 13,020,703 tons in 1899, which year placed the United States at the head of the iron and steel producing nations of the world. The pig-iron production of 1892 was 9,157,000 tons. In 1893, the year of the inauguration of Democracy and free trade, it fell to 7,124,000 tons; in 1894 to 6,057,000 tons, and to 1895 was but 5,623,000 tons. In 1897, in which protection was again adopted, showed an increase to 9,052,000 tons, and in 1898 an increase to 13,020,703 tons. Thus the fall from the last year of President Harrison to 1894, the year in which the Democratic tariff was enacted, was 2,490,022 tons, or 27 per cent., while the increase, by 1899 over 1890, the last full year under the Democratic tariff, was 4,967,570 tons, or 57 per cent.

The average annual price of steel rails during the period of protection, from 1880 to 1893, fell from \$67.50 in 1880, to \$25.12 in 1893. In 1894, the year in which the low tariff was adopted, there was a fall of \$4 per ton, but the price returned to \$29 in 1895, dropping to \$18.75 in 1897, the year in which the protective tariff was again adopted, \$17.62 in 1898, and returned in 1899 to \$28.12, the figure at which it stood in 1893 and 1894.

Under this long period of protection and the development of the manufacturing industries which accompanied it, the imports of iron and steel fell from \$71,206,690 to \$12,100,400, and the manufacturers, besides supplying the enormous addition to the home market, which this reduced importation implies, also increased their exportation of iron and steel manufactures from \$14,716,624 in 1880 to \$93,716,031 in 1899. In the year 1900 the total will amount to \$120,000,000, or more than eight times that of 1880.

Lents Knocked Out.

Representative Lentz received his Waterloo blow right at home. The Ohio Democrats declined to adopt his resolutions on the Idaho mining riots and their platform contains no reference to the long drawn out effort to manufacture campaign material.

At Large and Harmless.

The Vice Presidential nominee of the Hon. James Hamilton Lewis continues to cavort about without attracting the attention of the political dog-catcher.

Will Hob Up.

The Ohio Democrats made an effort to bury the 10 to 1 odds under a load of platitudes, but it sticks out at the edges.

Prosperity the Advance Agent.

Turn about is fair play, and prosperity will attend to the advance work for President McKinley this year.



COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

New York—Reports of declines in commodity prices continue to come in, and there has been some falling off in the volume of business. The months of July and August always have been a comparatively dull season in nearly all lines of trade. The fiscal year of the Government has ended, and advices from Washington state that exports will be the exports of merchandise will reach the enormous total of \$1,400,000,000, an increase of \$178,000,000 as compared with the preceding year. In the stock market the situation is still one that tends to conservatism. Buying orders are being held back because of the general uncertainty, the reports of crop damage and the Chinese complications. The prevailing idea now is that the market will continue dull and rather narrow for several weeks.

Chicago—The speculative fever in the wheat market gave no sign of abatement during the week, although the trend of prices was reversed and the previous week's advance all but obliterated. The pace had been too fast, and, alarmed over the probability of future scarcity, the operators figuring on a rise lost sight of the present plenty. Because of the latter condition the speculators lacked the assistance of the holders and shippers, who on the eve of deliveries from the new crop were naturally desirous of awaiting the effect upon the market of the early movement before buying more than was necessary for their immediate wants. There would appear to be no remedy for the shortage of spring wheat except such economy in its use as must come from higher prices. But it is not likely that speculation will do much more toward the application of this remedy until the test of experience from diminished supplies has been applied and shall give clearer indications than at present exist as to the probable course of the market.

Official dispatches received by the consular agent at Shanghai, in cablegrams, confirm in the report of the butchery of Baron von Ketteler, the German minister, June 18. The ambassador was riding in a location at Peking when he was attacked by Chinese troops and Boxers, dragged from his horse and killed. His body was hacked to pieces with swords. The German legation and six other buildings were burned and a number of servants of the legations were killed and their bodies thrown into the flames. Official confirmation of this ghastly business has created the utmost consternation among the consuls general of the powers. The consuls entertain little hope that any foreigners are left alive in the capital.

Two secret imperial decrees have fallen into the hands of foreigners, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, which says the first, dated June 20, relates events around the capital, and attributes the trouble to religious fanaticism against Christians, leading to violent outbreaks which the Government is unable to suppress. Foreign troops are between Taku and Peking, and the foreign relations have reached a desperate point. The Government, therefore, calls upon all the viceroys and governors to show their loyalty to the throne and to raise armies and funds in defense of Peking and to defeat foreign dictation. The second, which is dated June 21, eulogizes the Boxers as loyal, true men, who, though not soldiers, have defeated the foreigners, and calls upon Peking, and commands the officials to co-operate heartily in the patriotic work.

FILIPINOS KEEP ON FIGHTING.

Fifty Rebels Killed in Numerous Battles They Started.

A week's scouting in northern Luzon resulted in fifty rebels being killed and forty wounded. One American was killed. The scouting in Northern Luzon burst up six of the barracks belonging to Gen. Tino's forces and captured Tino's correspondence. Gen. Tino with 200 of his men armed with rifles escaped. Near Manguris the Americans attacked and defeated a large body of holomen.

At Angeles Gen. Aguino surrendered to Gen. Grant. At Tarlac three officers and fifteen Filipinos armed with rifles were rendered to Lieut. Burns' scouts. At Pampango the rebels liberated a prisoner named Aiken, who was sick. He reports that Capt. Charles D. Roberts of the Thirty-fifth regiment is well. The Filipinos attacked the town of "Bughug" twice. The guerillas succeeded in driving off the insurgents.

The American Philippines commission is studying the approaching necessity for the substitution for army officers performing civil functions of civil service men, and has asked the Washington Government to send commissioners to the Philippines to hold civil service examinations there at the same time as in the United States, with the idea of creating a Philippine civil service board.

Prof. J. M. Steadman, professor of entomology in Missouri University, has been appointed by the board of supervisors of the institution to make a collection of entomological and other specimens for the university museum in southern Mexico.

Cook Cox, Gray's Village, Ky., killed John Engle—Quarrelled over a horse trade.

Patrick Owens, Crescent Springs, Ky., was shot from ambush and fatally injured.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff.....Geo. F. Owens  
Clerk.....John W. Hartwick  
Register.....John L. Lewis  
Treasurer.....John W. Hartwick  
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Patterson  
Judge of Probate.....J. C. Owens  
C. C. Court.....J. C. Owens  
Surveyor.....Wm. Blanches

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch.....F. F. Richardson  
Beaver Creek.....John W. Hartwick  
Maple Forest.....F. F. Richardson  
Grayling.....J. C. Owens  
Pleasanton.....J. C. Owens  
Pleasanton.....J. C. Owens

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Guichard, Pastor. Regular services every 2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and 1 p.m. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Willet, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock and 1 p.m. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Pastor. Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 354, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at or before the fall of the moon.

J. F. HURN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

A. L. FORD, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on Wed. and



# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.  
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## BANDIT OF FEW YEARS

VERY YOUNG LAD IN THE HOLD-UP BUSINESS.

Schoolboy Is Successful in Robbing Several Merchants in Indiana's Capital City—Summers Duplicates of Trade Succeeds a Prosperous Six Months.

The Indianapolis police were notified the other day that several during the week had been committed by a colored boy, who did not appear to be over 6 years of age, and a few hours later Amos Laws, aged 7, was taken into custody while sleeping on a pile of lumber near his home. He had one pistol in his pocket and another by his side, and declared that he would not have been taken had he had notice of the approach of the officers. The previous afternoon he had entered a shoe shop on North Illinois street, and presented a revolver at the shoemaker, who was taken wholly by surprise. Young Laws then selected three pairs of the best shoes in the shop, covered the shoemaker with his pistol till he had backed out upon the street and escaped. About an hour later the same lad entered a grocery store in West Michigan street. No one was in but the proprietor, and he was promptly covered with the revolver while the young highwayman placed some choice confection in a sack. He continued to cover the grocer with his revolver till he had backed out of the store, and he then ran. The police say that young Laws was expecting a trial but for the fact that he went to sleep he might have given them trouble.

## TWO KILLED BY RAILROAD CARS.

Feenlar Accident at Pittsburg Attended by Fatal Results. Two persons were killed outright and a third seriously hurt to-night in a most peculiar railroad accident. The dead are: Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, 40 years old; Thomas Morris, 48 years old. Thomas Edwards, husband of the dead woman, had his leg so badly lacerated that it will have to be amputated. The victims were standing on South 27th street, Pittsburg, at the end of a blind switch on the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad waiting for a long Panhandle freight to pass. The switch, which is on grade, was filled with coals. The freight broke in two at the switch. The portion which turned into the switch jammed the line of coaches through the buffer into the waiting party.

## FEW BUSINESS FAILURES.

Trade Is Reported Dull After a Prosperous Six Months. Bradstreet's views the trade situation thus: "Business is usually dull at this season; this year no exception to the general rule is remarked. A review of the last six months, however, gives little comfort to pessimists. Bank clearings, it is true, are smaller by about 11 per cent. than they were in the first half of 1909; but railway earnings are about 10 per cent. larger, and business failures, as reported to Bradstreet's, are the fewest reported for eighteen years back. Winter wheat has about all been harvested in the Southwest, and the yield there has been very large. Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 3,018,882 bushels, against 3,181,144 bushels last week and 3,758,972 bushels in the corresponding week of 1909."

## SIX PERISH IN LAKE.

Yacht Idler Meets with Disaster on Stormy Lake Erie. During a fierce storm Saturday afternoon the schooner yacht Idler, owned by Capt. James G. Gorman, of the western end of Cleveland, Ohio, was capsized in Lake Erie sixteen miles west of that city, and three women, two girls and a baby perished. Mrs. John Gorman and the crew were saved. The Idler was returning with the Corrigan families from the St. Clair falls. She was carrying full cargo, struck by a fierce squall and immediately tipped over on her side and three minutes later had sunk.

## Contests on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:  
W. L. W. L.  
Brooklyn . . . 41 21 Cincinnati . . . 29 34  
Philadelphia . . . 35 28 Boston . . . 26 33  
Chicago . . . 34 29 St. Louis . . . 26 33  
Pittsburg . . . 35 30 New York . . . 21 38

## Iowa Village Destroyed.

A cyclone and cloudburst struck Steamboat Rock, Iowa, destroying the whole village. The Iowa River rose five feet there within an hour. A cloudburst between St. Anthony and Zeeland washed out nearly a mile of track on the Story City branch of the Iowa Central Railroad and caused great damage to crops.

## Will Take Charge in Chicago.

F. H. Gage, manager of the Anderson, Ind., plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, has been promoted to the district manager with headquarters at Chicago. He will have the district west of Ohio.

## Compromise Scale Is Signed.

The steel combine officials and the Amalgamated Association came together at Pittsburg and signed a compromise sheet scale. The scale will be the same as last year on a 3 cent curd rate. About 15,000 men are affected by the settlement.

## Drunk Man Causes Big Fire.

Fire, supposed to have been started by a drunken man, destroyed all the business houses on the north side of Main street, Windom, Minn. The loss is \$30,000; insurance not known.

## Anahua Miners Stop Work.

All the union miners in Anahua, about 10,000 in number, are now pending the settlement of the wage dispute between them and the operators. The old wage contract expired and the miners demand a 40 per cent. raise and other concessions.

## Five Men Blown to Atoms.

By the explosion of an immense oil tank in the Ohio River, five men were blown to atoms. Five men were injured so badly that they died soon after and two others may die. Forty other persons were injured.

## FLOOD WORKS HAVOC.

### Grand Rapids the Scene of Bursting of Great Reservoir.

A hundred million gallons of water burst from the reservoir of the city water works at Grand Rapids, Mich., and rushing in a mighty torrent down through a valley adjacent, wrecked or swept away the houses, barns and trees in a district three blocks square. By the presence of mind of Bert Stoford, a newsboy, is due the fact that hundreds of persons were not drowned or injured. The lad discovered a tiny stream trickling from the reservoir at 5 o'clock and noticing the weakness of the walls, he hurried through the streets screaming a warning to the people. Almost everyone escaped. Mrs. Cooper, who lived on Clarence street, is the only person known to be fatally injured. She was swept from her house by the deluge, carried to the bottom of the hill and buried to her neck in sand. Rough estimates of the damage place the loss at \$200,000. An area peopled by 6,000 persons is flooded, and most of the houses left standing are filled with earth.

## TWO DEAD, THIRTY-THREE HURT.

### Disastrous Wreck on the Montana Central Railroad.

A disastrous wreck occurred on the Montana Central Railroad, a branch of the Great Northern, at Frank Sliding, twelve miles from Butte, by which two persons were killed and thirty-three injured. The train was on its way to Helena. It had made the climb up the Continental Divide in safety and was rushing along at top speed on comparatively level ground when the rails spread, ditching the baggage car, smoker, day coach and sleeper. The engine and one baggage car remained on the track. The cars were thrown over on their sides, and the passengers who were not injured, or but slightly so, climbed out through the windows. All the lights were extinguished and from different portions of the wreck came calls for help and groans and cries of the injured. Conductor Zick, who was injured, made his way back to Woodville, five miles, and telegraphed to Butte for help.

## ENOCH ARDEN WANTED MONEY.

Husband, Supposed to Be Dead, Returned to Find Wife Alive. Robertus County, S. D., has developed a case with Enoch Arden features. Several years ago a man named Smith disappeared and was afterward reported dead in California. His wife married Robert Kennedy and lived with him until a few weeks ago, when Smith, the supposed dead man, appeared on the scene and demanded money for his silence. Instead of complying his wife applied for a divorce from him, which was granted, and she has now been remarried to Kennedy.

## SHOWS INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

Commissioner Says 15,000 More Were Issued This Year Than Last. Commissioner of Pensions Evans states that during the fiscal year just ended 150,667 certificates of pensions were issued, 15,000 more than were issued during the year 1909. Of these 40,637 were original issues, 4,302 were restorations and 105,728 were increases of pensions. The commissioner says the adjudication of original claims is practically up to date, and that the evidence completing the claim has been filed.

## Throws Acid in Lover's Face.

Charged by the discovery that her lover was already married, Marion Morgan, pretty attendant in a Boston confectionery store, blinded him with acid and disfigured herself for life. The man is Frank L. Taylor, 28 years, a dentist. She made a last appeal to him, and when he rejected it, she threw the contents of a jar of sulphuric acid in his face.

## Attempts Murder and Suicide.

Believing that Frank Henderson induced her daughter Maggie to go to New York, Mrs. Elizabeth Toomey of Newark, Ohio, shot Henderson and then herself. She will die, but there is hope for the young man.

## Forest Fires Rage in Arizona.

Forest fires have broken out afresh in many of the mountain ranges in Arizona. In the Sierra Ancha a strip of twelve miles long and four miles wide has been burned over. A fire in the Huachuca range has driven out all the cattle.

## Stout Falls Hotel Burns.

The Cattleman House, the leading hotel of Sioux Falls, S. D., was completely burned. Fireworks, W. D. Simon's book store exploded and started the blaze. Loss to hotel and business houses on the first floor, \$100,000.

## Sandusky Factory Burns.

The Standard Wheel Company's plant at Sandusky, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. The fire originating in an adjoining factory. The loss is over \$100,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

## Murder Enveloped in Mystery.

The headless body of a woman, identified as that of Miss Haney, was found near New Vienna, Ohio. The woman was last seen alive about 7 o'clock the previous night, and the murder is shrouded in mystery.

## Flames Destroy Fine Paintings.

Blake's art gallery at Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, New York, containing many valuable paintings, was badly damaged by fire and water. The loss is \$100,000.

## Surrenders to MacArthur.

Gen. MacArthur announces the unconditional surrender of Gen. Aquino, one of the leaders of the Philippine insurgents, together with sixty-four rifles and ammunition.

## Kwang-Su a Suicide.

Emperor Kwang-Su of China, committed suicide by swallowing arsenic under cover of a banquet. The empress dowager also took poison and is insane from the effects of the drug.

## Murder and Suicide.

In a fit of jealousy and because he could not marry the girl of his choice, C. A. Martin of Pendleton, Oregon, shot and killed Mrs. L. H. Coleman and then fatally shot himself.

## Three Are Killed in a Wreck.

Three men were killed and one man had a leg broken by a wreck on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad at Durkhi's Cut, near Henryville, Pa.

## Great Lumber Yard Destroyed.

The great lumber yards, covering half a mile area, at Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, were destroyed by fire. Loss \$400,000.

## CHIEF MATRON HURT.

Indian Murderer Seizes Guard's Revolver and Escapes. Fred Whitefield, an Indian, in the county jail at Indianapolis for burglary, seized a revolver from the pocket of a colored guard and compelled him to open an iron door leading to the street. Miss Lizzie Whitman, the matron in charge of the women's department of the jail, made a plucky effort to capture Whitefield, despite his revolver. The guard stood with his hands high in the air, but Miss Whitman grappled with the escaping prisoner. She was struck several times and knocked down by Whitefield, who made his escape. He is from Oklahoma, and Whitefield's injuries are serious.

## PANIC ON EXCURSION BOAT.

### Brave Men with Revolvers Prevent Frightful Stampede.

The excursion steamer Riverside, from Elmwood Beach, near Buffalo, N. Y., with a big crowd of holiday excursionists, ran on Hickory Reef at the head of Grand Island at 11 o'clock the other night, in the heaviest fog ever known on the river. A report that the boat was sinking caused a panic on board. Revolvers in the hands of a few brave men prevented a stampede. The passengers, 263 in number, were safely transferred to the steamer Idle Hour and were taken back to Buffalo at 4 o'clock in the morning.

## Conspirators Are Sentenced.

Justice Purness, in final term of the New York Supreme Court sentenced Alfred R. Goslin, Eugene L. Packer and Charles T. Davis, who were found guilty of conspiracy to depress the price of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock. Goslin was sentenced to six months in jail and to pay a fine of \$500. Packer and Davis to the same terms each and to pay a fine of \$250 each.

## Twelve Burned to Death.

Fire in the crowded tenements, 127 to 131 Adams street, Hoboken, N. J., caused a loss of twelve lives. The building was a frame structure, three stories high, and several families lived on each floor. When the flames started they burned rapidly and the firemen could do little either to extinguish the flames or to save life.

## Deceased Wife Takes Poison.

Elsie Caroline Augusta Fessel, aged 64 years, was found dead in her room at the Vendome Hotel, Kansas City. She had taken morphine after telling the landlady's wife that her husband had robbed her of all her property and then deserted her.

## Works Resigned by a Mob.

The big plant of the Hooker Steel Company at South Chicago, Ill., was besieged by a mob of 1,000 men and women, who claimed that the company was keeping prisoners 100 workmen in the blast furnaces to prevent an impending strike.

## Standard Oil Works in Ashes.

The Standard Oil Company's works at Bayonne, N. J., were destroyed by a fierce fire that started from the explosion of a tank of crude oil by a lightning bolt. The loss is about \$2,000,000.

## Rains Prevent Sowing.

Owing to continuous rains in Chile wheat sowing is impossible and the next crop will be very scarce. Prices to-day are very high, but there is no stock on hand.

## "Bridge Line" Absorbed.

The Omaha, Council Bluffs and Suburban Company has bought out and will absorb the Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Company, commonly known as the "Bridge Line."

## Chicagoan Commits Suicide.

E. D. Killian, a traveling salesman from Chicago, committed suicide at Sunbury, Pa., by hanging himself. The cause of the deed is not definitely known.

## Negro Lynched in Georgia.

John Roe, an 18-year-old negro, was lynched near Columbia, Ala., for an attempted assault. His body was shot to pieces.

## Fire at Prairie Depot, Ohio.

Fire at Prairie Depot, Ohio, destroyed two squares of business property, including a loss of from \$80,000 to \$75,000. Eighteen business houses were burned.

## Official Persons Were Killed.

An official dispatch from Nikolsky, Russia, states that fifty persons were killed by an explosion of stores of powder at Mukden.

## Heavy Fire Loss at Scranton, Pa.

At Scranton, Pa., the Pennsylvania store and office building, owned by John Forman, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. Loss \$125,000.

## Medicine Plant Consumed.

The plant of the E. H. Kimball & Co., of Birmingham, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss \$150,000.

## MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.25; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 57c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 17c; new potatoes, 40c to 44c per bushel.  
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice, light, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2 white, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 28c.  
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.15; sheep, 42c to 44c; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 24c to 25c; rye, No. 2, 50c to 55c.  
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 86c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 62c to 65c.  
Detroit—Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 43c to 45c; oats, No. 2 white, 28c to 30c; rye, 60c to 62c.  
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 80c to 82c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 25c to 27c; rye, No. 2, 57c to 58c; clover seed, prime, \$2.25 to \$2.35.  
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, 70c to 80c; corn, No. 3, 42c to 44c; oats, No. 2 white, 27c to 29c; rye, No. 1, 60c to 62c; barley, No. 2, 48c to 50c; pork, 10c to 11c.  
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.25; lambs, common to select, \$3.50 to \$5.50.  
New York—Cattle, \$2.25 to \$5.80; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, 42c to 44c; wheat, No. 2 red, 80c to 87c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2 white, 26c to 31c; butter, creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, western, 13c to 15c.

## MICHIGAN MATTERS.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Detroit Girls Fight a Fistic Duel at Midnight—Wayne County Court Upholds Street Railway Tax—Bursting Grindstone Kills a Flint Workman.

Mary McCarthy, 14 years of age, and Elizabeth Tierney, aged 15 years, who had been intimate friends, quarreled at Detroit and decided to settle their difficulty in a pugilistic manner. They met at Blueford avenue and Cadillac street at midnight. About twenty-five young men formed a ring around them and the two girls started at each other, while the boys urged them on. Patrolman David Ross came along in citizen's attire and started to separate the fistic fighters. The result of the interference and attack of the officer on the young men using a revolver. The officer was pummeled about the head and body and badly hurt. Two of the toughs, however, and the girls were locked up.

## Detroit Journal Burned.

The Detroit Journal building was gutted by fire, entailing a loss of \$100,000 or more and completely ruining the editorial and composing rooms. The fire was discovered by the janitor, who turned it off. In half an hour the flames were subdued, but before they had burned the editorial and composing rooms were twisted and almost irreparable wrecks and reduced the offices and library to a mass of charred ruins. Every book, file, desk, typewriter and scrap of paper in the editorial rooms was destroyed. The great twin presses in the basement were saved, but the engine and the rollers were water. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is believed, however, that it was from the electric wiring or else from a smoldering ember that the stereotypers left in their department after working over the type metal.

## Street Railway Tax Upheld.

The Wayne County Circuit Court handed down a unanimous opinion written by Judge Carpenter, denying the mandamus asked for by the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company to compel the Council assessors to change the franchise fee of \$10,247,000 to give the road a new hearing. Last year the road was assessed at only \$2,600,000, but the assessors this year increased the estimated value of the franchises. The court holds that the assessors acted in good faith, that they did not have to separate the franchise assessment on the rails and that the Grand River road is not exempt from taxation. Under the new assessment the street railway company will pay \$67,000 a year.

## New Law Raises Assessment.

The State tax commission reports that at the close of the fiscal year the returns received by that body demonstrate that in consequence of amendments made to the tax law by the last Legislature the assessed valuation of the property of the State will this year show an increase in excess of \$250,000,000 over the year total. This is an increase of nearly 20 per cent. The total increase thus far reported exceeds \$200,000,000 and there are still thirty-eight cities and more than 200 townships to hear from. The amendments referred to require taxpayers to make and authorize the State commission to increase inadequate assessments.

## Killed by Bursting Grindstone.

A sad accident occurred at the Armstrong Steel and Gear works in Flint. Edward Smiles was a grinder and operated a large grinding stone. While at work he burst, the pieces being sent with wonderful force about the building, one of them striking Mr. Smiles in the chest, inflicting several serious wounds, and he died within a few hours.

## State News in Brief.

Eaton County is to have a bar association. East Claire's new industry, the fruit package factory, has begun operations. Farmers around Highland Station have had to cut their hay before it was mowed in order to save it from the grasshoppers.

## The Baptists of Farmington Township.

have commenced improvements on their church which will practically give them a new edifice.

## Fred Toiber's, a Cass County Farmer,

picked over 900 crates of berries from a four-acre patch this season and sold them for nearly \$1,000 cash.

## L. C. Colton, a Farmer Living Two Miles

west of the city of Danby, was found dead in his bed. He had retired the previous night in his usual good health.

## Little Douglas Parks, aged 9 years,

was standing on a boom log at Elk Rapids when he slipped and fell into the water. The little fellow was drowned.

## The capacity of the cannery factory at

Berrien Springs was supposed to be 40,000 cans per day, but one recent day's output reached 60,000 cans of peas.

## Millside people will have to be careful

of the heat, knocking them senseless and inflicting an ugly wound.

## Belding people voted to bond for \$10,

000 for the purchase of a tract of ten acres for parks and water works purposes. The land will be bought from Belding Bros., who will use the money to pay the taxes for ten years upon a minimum.

## The new mill is to employ 300

people.

## The Eighteenth Michigan Infantry will

hold its annual reunion at Milan on Aug. 24.

## Pearl Courtney, aged 22, of Grand Rapids,

was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

## The Inlay City Fair Association has

decided not to have any horse races at the fair this fall.

## Wm. J. Sawyer has been appointed

postmaster at Aznove, vice Frederick Churchill, resigned.

## The Avenue County Sunday School Association

has closed a very successful meeting at Standish.

## Memorials of school board is against

the problem of how to accommodate the 5,000 pupils enrolled for next year when the city's schools have a seating capacity of only 2,500.

## Clinton now boasts of a centenarian.

Mrs. Marie Hixson, having celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth, which occurred in Dutchess County, N. Y. She has lived at Clinton since 1828.

## Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Farr of Detroit

were imprisoned by the sudden closing of folding bars, which they were opening. Farr yelled lustily for help and his two sons came down and released the prisoners. Mrs. Farr was seriously injured.

## Edwardsburg will soon have a bank again.

The Macombes of Coral will have a big field day and celebration on Aug. 30. Old soldiers and sailors of Calumet County will hold their annual reunion at Battle Creek Aug. 8, 9 and 10.

## Deekerville has purchased a fire engine,

house care and outfit and a regular fire department will be organized.

## The razor trade at Chicago has taken

on a boom, the local barbers having raised the price of shaves 50 per cent.

## Iron Mountain's schools will have a

manual training department, to accommodate which a new building will be erected.

## The Kalamazoo County Sunday School

Association will run its annual excursion to North Haven July 23, starting at Nilesburg.

## The Tower sawmill at Byron Center,

together with all the logs and lumber in the yards, was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$8,000.

## A porcupine was found near Rochester,

a very unusual occurrence, as that species has been practically extinct in those parts for many years.

## Vicksburg's Council has spread a ten-

mill tax for this year, part of which is for salaries for street work, much of which is being built this year.

## A resident of Vandala has a wagon

which was used to haul goods overland from Detroit to Cass County in 1832, and the old vehicle is still doing duty.

## Albion people are taking advantage of

a price war being waged by local coal dealers, and are buying in their supplies of the black diamonds for next winter.

## Orion's village fathers are looking into

the matter of a water works and an electric light plant, with idea of putting in a combination plant if the cost is not too great.

## A new gas tank standing in the store

room of the Month Hotel exploded. Two large holes were blown through the ceiling and the hotel filled with gas. The explosion was caused by too much heat.

## One of the boldest thefts committed in

this section for some time occurred in St. Joseph. The horse and buggy of Charles H. Hays was stolen on Main street in a busy portion of the city, and the thief escaped.

## Rural fire delivery has been established

at St. Louis. The route is twenty-five and a half miles long, covers an area of thirty-eight square miles, and serves a population of 1,000. Henry M. Bailey is the carrier.

## At Iron Mountain, while in a drunken

state Giacomo Visconti, an Italian, shot four people, one of whom, Telefor Jacques, cannot live. He escaped, but was captured near Commonwealth, Wis., and is now in jail.

## The department store is finding more

favor throughout the State, and in some of the smaller places it looks as though it is only a matter of time before many of the stores that sell a single line of goods will have to close up. It is expected that things will be sold a little cheaper at the expense of many small dealers.



## THE ASHANTEES AND THEIR KING.

Against These Superstitious Africans England Has Been Waging War for Twenty-six Years.

W HILE interest has been centered in England's war in South Africa and page after page of war history has been made and published only occasional scraps have come to us of the Ashantee land, where for twenty-six years Great Britain has been engaged in war.

The King of Ashantee, who is Great Britain's implacable foe, is the most extraordinary monarch in the world. He is picturesque, powerful and a merciless despot. Twenty-six years ago England sent out an expedition at a cost of \$4,000,000 to bring the King of Ashantee to terms, and since then it has cost \$34,000,000 more.

dillon against King Koffee, the predecessor of King Prempeh, Sir Garnet Wolseley was at the head of it. He burned the King's capital, Coomassie, and forced him to agree to certain conditions, among others that he would abolish the practice of human sacrifices, but these arguments neither Koffee nor Prempeh has carried out. The consequence has been frequent trouble ever since Great Britain has undertaken the task of civilizing these black-skinned and untutored savages.

The fact that the country of Ashantee is exceedingly rich in gold, and that France controls the neighboring country of Dahomey, may have something to do with England's sollecitude



THE ROYAL COURT OF THE KING OF ASHANTEE.

This King lives in the interior of Africa, several hundred miles from the Gold Coast, on the western shore. He wears a garb of dried grass around his waist and a "koko" on his head. He has a stool of solid gold, which four slaves carry around for him wherever he goes. Upon this he sits and gives his orders. They are all verbal, but often they mean either life or death.

The King's name is Prempeh, and he is the absolute monarch of more than 2,000,000 savages. His emblem of authority is a giant umbrella. The spokes are of embossed gold, and on the end of each spoke is a human skull. This emblem has descended to him through a long line of ancestry.

King Prempeh has exactly 3,333 wives. Why this number should have been decided upon he does not know. Like several other things they came to him by inheritance. He takes them for granted.

The kingdom of Ashantee is rich in

for the people of Ashantee and their common enemy.

There is probably no other savage race who are capable of putting up such a stiff fight as are the people of Ashantee, for they are born warriors and love their country with a savage kind of patriotism. Besides, they would not dare refuse to fight. Refusal would mean not only disgrace, but instant death. The power of this picturesque monarch is unquestioned. Should the Czar of all the Russias even think of doing what King Prempeh does and thinks nothing of doing, there would be a vacancy at the Winter Palace.

The Sultan of Turkey is a man in tyranny as compared with the black King of Ashantee. If his breakfast does not happen to agree with him, the cook is liable to lose her head, literally. If one of his subjects should even happen to look at one of his wives, the said subject would be conducted by a subordinate to some shady grove or to the rear of the woodshed—and he would never return. Should any of his warriors refuse to fight—well, there is

no telling where the carcasses of the slaves of the monarch with the plug hat would stop!

Whenever a King of Ashantee dies a guard of 2,000 of his subjects are slaughtered to conduct him to the other world. It is said that as many as 10,000 people have been slain on such occasions.

Every time there is a national festival there are human sacrifices. In fact, blood letting seems to be one of the principal occupations of royalty in Ashantee.

Back of the town of Coomassie there is a place called by travelers the Grove of Skulls, where the bones of victims are thrown. Here is what Henry Stanley said of it when, in 1874, as a war correspondent, he accompanied the expedition of Sir Garnet Wolseley: "As we drew near the fort skulls became so numerous that it was almost impossible to stop longer than to take a general view of this great Golgotha. We saw thirty or forty decapitated bodies and countless skulls, which lay piled in heaps and scattered over a

wide extent. The stoutest heart and most stoical mind might have been appalled."

Several officers of the expedition, although it remained in Coomassie only two days, visited this Grove of Skulls, and subsequently described it as surpassing in horror anything to be seen in the world.

The King of Ashantee is opposed to progress. He does not want any roads in his domain. When the English cut their way inland from the gold coast they left a fine road behind them. With several platoons pointed at his head, the King agreed to keep this road in repair and not allow it to be overgrown, but he knew that the rainy season was at hand and that the English would have to hurry back to the coast. The road was never touched.

The system of human sacrifices practiced in Ashantee is founded on a wild idea of fatal duty, for it is believed that the rank of dead relatives in the next world will be measured by the number of descendants sent after them from this. There are two periods, called "The Great Adai" and "The Little Adai," succeeding each other at intervals of eighteen and twenty-four days after the death of some member of the royal house, at which human victims are immolated to a monstrous extent.

On the Great Adai the King visits the graves of the royal dead at Bantama, where their skeletons, held together by links of gold, sit in grim mockery of state.

### HOW EXPRESSES DROP MEN.

Custom that Is a Drain on the Railroad Crew.

"While coming from Chicago last week," said a prominent business man of this city, "I noticed a peculiar railroad custom which interested me considerably. I happened to be in the last car of the limited when the train stopped in a desolate spot between stations. The rear brakeman, of course, dropped off and went down the track with a flag to warn any train that might be following us. In a moment or two we started up again, but minus the brakeman. I wondered at this, but was still more surprised later on to see the same thing repeated when we were obliged to stop on account of a threatened hot box. Upon inquiry I found that this was the custom on fast trains. 'Sometimes, if we have lots of time,' said the conductor, 'we whistle for the men to come in, but in most cases we leave them to be picked up by the next train, or to walk to the nearest station.'"

"But isn't that rather hard on the men?" I asked. "Oh, it's part of the business," he replied. "I have known of cases where men dropped off in this way were frozen to death or waylaid by tramps, but the railroad has to make the time, and that's why it's done. I have seen trains running with only a conductor aboard them, at times, because the rest of the crew had been left behind in just this way."—New York Mail and Express.

### Secured Her Hired Man.

"We ministers have many strange experiences in performing the marriage ceremony," said the Rev. W. F. Sheridan, of Pontiac, Mich., in the Tribune. "I recently performed one of the most curious I ever experienced occurred not long ago. A large and heavy woman, accompanied by a comparatively small and meek-looking man, had come in and asked to be married. Everything was regular and the ceremony was performed. After it was over the bride explained her position."

"You see, Mr. Sheridan," she said, "my hands are mighty hard to get in this part of the country and they are even harder to keep. You get a good hired man and get him well broke in to work around the farm and the first thing you know he quits the job and goes off to town or somewhere else. Last spring I had a first-class hand, about as good as I ever expect to get, but just when the season got right busy he up and quit me."

"I just made up my mind that I wasn't going to be left in the same fix this summer, so here we are."

"The bridegroom in the case simply stood and smiled meekly. He had nothing at all to say."

**His Beginning.** Years ago there was a cold night in the latter part of December at Brattleboro, Vt. There had been many freezing nights there before, but on this one something happened.

A young man, Larkin G. Mead, attracted by the beauty of the great white stillness, went out-of-doors, and slowly, yet with much delight, modeled a figure which, in his mind, stood for the Recording Angel writing down the events of the year just dead. All night he sat on the water tower and the sculptor threw on water at intervals, to freeze it into hardness. He was alone and happy.

The next morning the neighbors awoke to find the snow angel, pen in hand, recording their history upon a snowy scroll.

Local history says that this bit of work decided the future of the young man who did it. He resolved to become a sculptor, and went abroad to study. Well known as his work afterward became, perhaps he took no such pleasure in it as in that little bit of modeling under the cold Vermont sky.

### How Bacon Deciphered It.

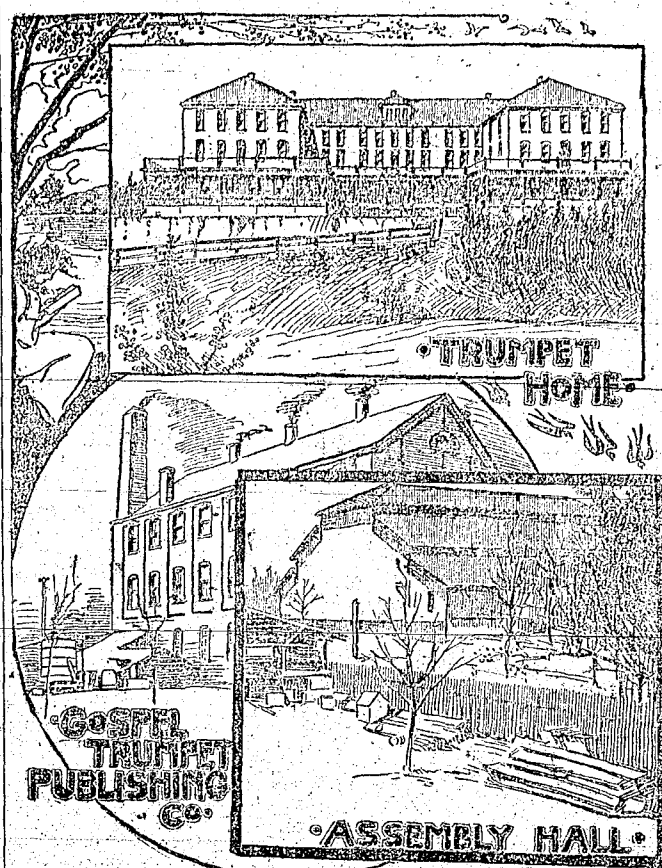
"What's in a name?" growled Hon. William Shakespeare, as he and Colonel Francis Bacon were discussing things one evening in the Dowry Inn.

"Several volumes," replied Bacon, in a pleasant tone which indicated that he had visions of Iguanodon, Donnelly, Baltimore American.

If the average man could read the story of his life he wouldn't believe it.

## THE "HOLINESS PEOPLE."

Eat and Sleep Under One Roof, Believe in Sanctification by Faith and the Gift of Divine Healing.



Moundsville, W. Va., is the headquarters of the sect called "Holiness People." They recently held a great religious fest. Many hundreds of the sect came from all parts of the world. The church originated in Michigan in 1880, and the headquarters were moved to Moundsville two years ago. They believe that God's people are coming to unity; that this is a reformation of the Christian religion; and that the true Christians of the world are being turned by God to this belief. They believe in sanctification by faith and divine healing.

The congregations, called the "Church of the Living God" or "Holiness People," are very economical. They wear no neckties, or clothing of fashionable design. The men all wear white shirts and collared coats, with bone collar buttons, and no jewelry is worn. Everything is in communal style. They are all quartered in the Trumpet Home. At this home the single people have rooms of their own and the families have suites. There is but one kitchen and one dining room. The people do not mingle with the outside world, and apparently are a very happy and contented set. They have a publishing house of their own, and a paper called the Gospel Trumpet. No one working on this journal gets any salary, as the motto of these people is that all persons need is "enough to eat and their clothing."

or not. Even if true, there is plenty of precedent. The Japanese, the most cleanly people in the world, rarely use soap. The Russians use vapor baths for cleanliness' sake. Rough inside-clothing cleanses the skin. There are doctors who have cured skin diseases by lustrating upon their delicate patients abandoned silk underwear and using very coarse stuff instead.

Napoleon, whose hands were good to model and beautifully white, used bran and lemon juice, and no soap, unless to shave. In England, on account of coal smoke and sweat, soap is more needed than in countries with clear air. Many fashionable ladies of today, who would be much offended if they were called barbarous or uncivilized, never use soap; they grease themselves with vasoline and such stuff and carefully rub it all off again. —San Francisco Call.

**Stole the Bridegroom.** A young man in a convivial party at a Broad street hotel told the following story: "I had a good time at a wedding last week. It was the wedding of a friend of mine, and I and some of the boys played a good joke on him, and he didn't get mad either. The joke was to steal him. Yes, right after the ceremony we grabbed him up, banged him into a cab, and then drove him out sixteen miles into the country, where we locked him up in a barn and kept him there three days. The bride waited for him in a royal suite of rooms in an Assembly Hotel. We had persuaded her to travel down alone, promising her the groom would arrive at any minute. Every evening, after our day's work was done, we trotted out into the country to see the groom, with baskets of food and liquid. Pretty good-natured about it the duffer was, too. I tell you, though, those three days were different slightly from what he and the girl had been counting on."—Philadelphia Record.

**Not Law but Gospel.** Clergymen of the past often had traits of individuality which are perhaps not so common at the present time. Archbishop Sumner was once holding a confirmation in an English parish church, when he observed that a number of people were standing in the aisles, although several pews were empty. He stopped the service, and asked the reason.

"The pews are private property," answered a man, "and they're shut up."

"There can be no such thing," said the bishop, authoritatively. "Let the pews be opened."

"We can't open 'em," shouted some one. "There's locked."

"Is there a locksmith here?"

"Yes, your lord."

"Very well; let him remove the locks. A hymn shall be sung meanwhile."

So the locks were removed, the audience seated itself, and the confirmation went on.—Youth's Companion.

### Water at Hamburg.

One of the tasks of the Hamburg Hygiene Institute is to make frequent examinations of the water of the river Elbe to see if it contains the germs of cholera, diptheria, or other infectious diseases. Another is to examine the water of the wells, of which there still are 2,000 in the city.

After a woman has been married two years, she should give up trying to get her husband to say volitionally that he is fond of her.

The blonde—I wish I could play the piano, awfully. The brunette—Why, you can.—New York World.

A good boy may not become a handsome man, but a handsome boy always becomes a good woman.

One of Soap. British critics of the Boers are fond of asserting that the sturdy Transvaalians use little soap. This may be true

## COLLEGE YELLS

Caused Martin to Change Will and Rutgers Lost Big Estate.

Friends of Rutgers College feared recently the cause which led Mahlon C. Martin, New Brunswick's richest citizen, who died a short time ago, to cut off the institution without a penny of the thousands which were confidently expected. The maintenance of the college athletic field in close proximity to his large park-like estate, "Shady Cliff," so close that the yells of the students destroyed the quiet of Mr. Martin's home cost Rutgers the magnificent estate, with other property valued at many thousands.

Mahlon C. Martin was a millionaire rubber manufacturer. The filing of his will, for probate was anxiously awaited by Rutgers' professors and alumni. There was much chagrin when it was found that the entire fortune of several millions had been left to Mr. Martin's three sisters and his brother. Not a mention was made of the college in the will.

The reason for this transpired through a sketch of Mr. Martin's life written by a member of his family. It is stated directly that it had been the cherished hope of the multi-millionaire to leave to Rutgers the magnificent New Brunswick estate with its extensive grounds and splendid residence, filled with curios and priceless antiques. But this plan had been changed because of a "cruel wrong" done him by the college. This "cruel wrong" was the college athletic grounds. It is stated that their establishment in such close proximity to his home shortened Mr. Martin's life. He fought against the plan from the first. He remonstrated in a friendly way, then made indignant protests. He was considered eccentric and the college authorities tried to placate him. He offered to supply Rutgers with another field in another part of the city. The offer was rejected.

Mr. Martin accepted the rejection as evidence of malice. The report says: "It is fortunate that he had opportunity, after having been used to suffer this cruel wrong and many insults, to prevent so unworthy a fate befalling 'Shady Cliff' as to be given over to an institution capable of such malice."

It was only after he had secured the passage by the City Council of an ordinance prohibiting the location of any athletic field in the city unless owners of the adjoining property consented, which the Mayor promptly vetoed, that Mr. Martin drew the blue pencil through the clause in his will wherein Rutgers was named as a beneficiary. —New York World.

### The Supercilious Camel.

There are few things more interesting in North China than the great Mongolian camel trains. The two-humped Bactrian camel of Central Asia is a magnificent beast, quite throwing his African brothers into the shade. When clothed in his new winter coat of rich dark brown fur, which even covers his knees, he is doubly imposing. A string of fifteen to twenty camels is fastened together by a cord attached to the nose of the first and the tail of the second, and so on to the last one, which wears a large bell around his neck, so that the Mongol who is perched on the leading camel can easily discover when the connecting cord breaks.

A mandarin and a camel are the most supercilious creatures upon earth. The former, wrapped in rich silks and furs, as he is carried along in his sedan chair, glances at the European with pitying disdain. But the camel ignores you altogether and with a sneer on his mouth plods slowly along, not deigning to look at anything that is not on a level with his eyes. It is, therefore, necessary to give a camel train a wide berth, for the great beasts would calmly walk over one, and, finding some obstacle in the road, would probably give a kick which would silence one forever.

### An Old Man Not Living in the Past.

At the Unitarian festival in Boston, Senator Hoar spoke of the fine example set by men of advanced age who still live in the future rather than in the past. "Think of old Josiah Quincy," he said. "Why, Dr. Ellis told me that he called on 'Old Quin,' as the boys at Cambridge used to call him, when he was 92 years old, in 1802, the darkest year of the civil war. The old gentleman had fallen on his back and broken his hip, and he lay on his bed, under the barbarous surgery of that time, with a weight hanging on his foot to keep the limb from shrinking. Dr. Ellis had said to Miss Quincy, when he went in, 'You go and take a walk, and I will take care of your father for an hour.' And the old fellow talked so cheerfully and hopefully of the success of the Union armies that when the daughter got back, Dr. Ellis got half-way downstairs before he remembered that he had not once asked the old gentleman how his leg was. So he went back, and said, 'I have forgotten to ask how your leg is getting along.' And the old man brought his hand down on it, and said, 'D—n the leg, I want to see this business settled.' Was that living in the past?"

### Vaccination and Matrimony.

In Norway and Sweden, before any couple can be legally married, certificates must be procured showing that both bride and bridegroom have been duly vaccinated.

### Minnesota Wheat.

Minnesota alone produces, approximately, about 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about one-third-seventh of the total production of the world. Of this she is able to export 45,000,000.

### Mill Climates the Best.

More people over 100 years old are found in mill climates than in the higher latitudes.

### South African Diamonds.

Diamonds were first discovered in South Africa in 1857.

A husband waiting for his wife at a bargain sale is about the cheapest thing in sight.

The average policeman may not be a society favorite, but he usually has taking ways.

The wise man carries his knowledge and his watch for his own use, and not for display.



"So Miss Primrose has purchased a kodak?" "Yes, I presume she thinks she can catch a man that way."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Bingo—How long is your wife going to be away this summer? Kingley—I don't know. I haven't figured up yet how much I can get into debt.—Detroit Free Press.

"Daughter, I notice that Harry isn't a bit gallant to other women." "No, indeed, ma; I broke him of that right after we were married."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Sure? But, why are ye wearin' yer coat buttoned up like that on a warm day like this?" "Faith, yer reverence, to hold the shirt off haven't got it."—Lunch.

Harold—"If I should attempt to kiss you, do you think your dog would bite me?" Ethel—"Well, er—he has never bitten any of my other gentleman friends."—Judge.

"Here's a good scheme. A man proposed to a woman twenty-seven times." "How did it work?" "I gave her softening of the brain and she took him."—Chicago Record.

Dealer—Five dollars for this beautiful painting? Why, man, the frame is worth more than that. Connoisseur—Yes; but not with that picture in it.—Boston Transcript.

"What is fact, pa?" "Fact, son, is ability to know you've done the wrong thing without waiting for somebody to come along and tell you've done it."—Chicago Record.

De White—I really don't know how I have offended you, Miss Outrageous. You don't? De White—No. Will you accept my apology and tell me what it's all about?—Puck.

"Bilkin's wife is such a worrying woman. What's she got to worry about?" "Bilkin is such a good husband that she's afraid it won't last."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Briggs—I hope you have not been worrying about that five I owe you? Griggs—Not a bit, old man. If I had I never would have let you have it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Did you read my latest novel, entitled 'A Terrible Experience'?" asked the novelist. "Yes," answered the blantly candid friend; "and that's what it was."—Washington Star.

"Bunting tells me that he loves music passionately," said Larkin. "That can't be true," replied Gifford. "Why not?" "I often hear him murdering a tune."—Detroit Free Press.

Miss O'Brien (singing)—Oh, promise me! Oh, promise me! Mr. Spudds—Couldn't think of it. It cost me \$10,000 to break the last promise I made to a woman.—Detroit Free Press.

"Is Bliff's daughter making satisfactory progress with her piano studies?" "Very—for the teacher. It's \$2 a lesson and the job seems a permanent one."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"She then you don't believe that a woman can make her husband be what she wishes him to be. He—Well, if she thinks she is doing it, it amounts to the same thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Test—Jagway—"Did you have a good time at that stag dinner the other night?" Topeky—"The greatest time I ever had! Why, I can't remember a thing that happened."—Brooklyn Life.

The Bridegroom (after the ceremony)—Weren't you frightened nearly to death? The Bride—Frightened? Why, I could hardly keep from laughing right out, to see how ridiculous poor Harry looked.

"I have seen it stated that any girl who marries a man under 25 years of age is taking big chances," he casually remarked. "I do so love to gamble," she answered enthusiastically.—Chicago Post.

"She is worth her weight in gold," they said. He looked at her critically and then shook his head. "Won't do," he said. "I'm looking for something of about that weight in diamonds."—Chicago Post.

"Borroughs has his faults, I admit, but he has the happy faculty of making poor friends wherever he goes." "Of course," he said. "He owes money to all the old ones."—Philadelphia Press.

Curious Old Lady—How did you come to this, poor man? Convict—I was drove to it, lady. Curious Old Lady—Were you, really? Convict—Yes, they brung me in the Black Maria, as usual.—Collier's Weekly.

She—"Or all things? Did you ever see such a dowdy?" He—"In what way?" She—"In what way? Where are your eyes? She has a sunshade that the sun can't shine through."—New York Weekly.

"Ann! Minerva, did you ever get up in the night and take a dose of medicine in the dark?" "No, dear; I tried it once or twice, but it always turned out to be shoe polish or hair tonic."—Indianapolis Journal.

"And you think I married you for your money?" tearfully exclaimed young Mrs. Waxwing. "Why, Harold, you know I would have married you if you hadn't had a cent—with the excellent prospects you had."—Chicago Tribune.

"Garbo don't stay here as late as he used to," remarked the first chairman. "I suppose he got tired of having his wife go for him when he got home."—Philadelphia Press.

"Bob?" "Eh?—Attire." Of all the communications with which Lord Roberts has been deluged since he went to South Africa the briefest and best, he says, is one he received from three Dublin admirers. It reads: "Dear Lord Robs—We are Irish, and we think you are the nicest man there ever was, except daddy. Aunt Nell likes you dreadfully; she has a picture of you, and she kisses it and says 'bless him'—Your little admirers, Frances Muriel, Molly, and Eileen."

A fool praises himself, but a wise man turns the job over to a friend.

## EVOLUTION OF JOHN CHINAMAN.



One of Soap. British critics of the Boers are fond of asserting that the sturdy Transvaalians use little soap. This may be true



H. N. JAMES & SON, Proprietors  
Bates and Larned Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



## The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1900.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

Have you seen the Daisy Hay Rake? If not, call.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Mrs. Wm. Woodburn returned from her visit north, Tuesday afternoon.

Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

#### Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus.

The Champion combined mower and reaper beats the world.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Pros. Att'y. Patterson was in Atlanta on legal business, the first of the week.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Miss Lillian O'Brien of Roscommon is the guest of Miss Alice Burt.

#### Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

The band mill was shut down Saturday night for a few days, for minor repairs.

The specialties given each evening by Stark's big Comedy Company, are alone worth the price of admission.

The Endeavors will hold their business meeting next Saturday at 7.30. All members are urged to be present.

For SALE—The house and lots known as the Metcalf property, one block north of the school house.

Regular meeting of Marvin W. R. O., Saturday afternoon the 14th, at the usual hour.

There was a serious conflagration in Wolverine, last week, destroying six buildings.

#### Crescent Bicycles.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Advertised Letters—George Trask, Frank Peterson, Ezra Miller, B. E. Love, Mrs. Ben Cramer.

Regular meeting of Garfield Circle L. O. G. A. R., Friday the 13th, at the usual hour.

FREE—Illuminated Bible containing 600 pictures. Address The Economy Printing Co., Ousted, Mich.

A. Joseph returned from the hospital in Detroit, last Friday, apparently recovered from his illness.

Penicular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

C. O. McCullough and family went to Wolverine the 4th, and Mrs. McCullough remained for a visit with her parents.

John E. Hum is enjoying a visit from his brother, from near Pittsburgh, Pa. It is his first visit to Michigan.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Bement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

The prices for Stark's Big Comedy Co. are, children 15c; general admission, 25c; reserved seats, 35c, now on sale at Bates & Co's.

Invest a few dollars in fertilizer and see the result. Phosphate and Potato Grower at Salling, Hanson & Co.

Miss Maude Robinson is going to take a rest from duties, as deputy P. M. and visit at Owosso. Her place will be filled by Miss Kathryn Bates.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

Miss Atkins entertained a party of young ladies at a pink tea, from 3 to 6, yesterday, in honor of Miss Anderson.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

Editor Babcock of the Atlanta "Tribune" made us a pleasant call, as he was en route to Charlevoix, to attend the meeting of the Press Association. He is always welcome.

MARRIED—At the residence of Rev. O. W. White, the officiating clergyman, July 11th, Frederick Packard, of Grayling, and Mrs. Anna Barker, of Lewiston. No Cards.

Prof. C. D. Smith, of the Agricultural College, and director of the experiment station, was here, Friday. He did not deign to tell us what to expect, but we imagine it will be a continuation of the "masterly inactivity" and criminal neglect of the past four years, for which he is largely responsible.

Children's sewing of all kinds neatly done, and at a reasonable price, by Mrs. C. Goulet, next to Mr. Carney.

The Champion mower takes the whole bakery, for ease of handling and lightness of draft. Palmer sells them.

Miss L. Williams is the boss farmer of this section. She had new potatoes and green peas from her garden the 4th.

The Misses Eva Woodburn and Astrid Becker, of Grayling, were the guests of Miss Edith Ward over the 4th.—Itos. News.

Marius Hanson arrived Saturday from Toledo, and Thorwald came down from Johannesburg. Now the trout will suffer.

Regular meeting of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 14th, at the usual hour.

The pianoforte recital by pupils of Miss Grace Inman, which was announced for June 8th, will be given Friday evening, July 13th.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and or all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

Our boys scooped the Roscommon team at base ball the 4th, 7 to 6, and will do better yet when they come up to play the return game. They used us well, and we will try to make them happy.

The hail storm in Beaver Creek, Friday, broke glass in Poquet's house and was sufficient in quantity so that Hanna and Hibbard scraped up enough to freeze cream, and Anna measured several which were an inch and three quarters in diameter.

Floyd R. Briggs, who put on "A Poor Relation", with home talent in this village, about four years ago, and Addie Dean Briggs, a noted pianist, are with Stark's Big Comedy Company, who will appear in Grayling on July 16th, 17th and 18th.

The nomination of A. E. Sharpe, of East Tawas, for representative in the State Legislature from the Iscoo district, is an assurance of able and honest representation. There were other aspirants, who would have honored the district, but only one could be selected.

With the thunderstorm last Friday evening there was a dash of flattened serrated hail, and a cyclone, a genuine twister, passed over the village from north to south, but too high for damage. It was watched with anxiety by several of our citizens, as it came from Frederic way.

During the approaching storm last Thursday, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Collier were in their garden, with the baby in the mothers arms. A sudden flash of lightning prostrated Mrs. Collier for a moment, and the child dropped from her arms. Happily both recovered promptly, and the next day felt no ill effect from the shock.

While one cyclone was passing from north to south over the village, Friday evening another was going north and east about a mile from Roscommon, which was not so accommodating as ours. Instead of remaining high in the air, theirs dipped to the earth, uprooting trees, leveling fences and buildings and causing havoc in its course.

Stark's Big Comedy Co. carry and will positively display during their engagement in this village one thousand and yards of magnificent special scenery, painted especially for the plays they produce, one of which is the famous illuminated scene, Brooklyn Bridge by moonlight, Madison Square, New York City, the celebrated Long Branch scene, &c.

Many encomiums were paid to the Hanson band of Grayling and many regrets expressed that they did not favor us with more of their music.

This band though only seven months old, have progressed to such a point as would create envy in a much older organization. The members are all musicians and there is a large amount of talent among them. We understand that they will give a concert here in the near future, and our citizens will be sure to give them a cordial reception.—Roscommon News.

#### Week-End Excursion.

A special train will leave Grayling Saturday July 14th, at 5.30 a. m. for Bay City and Detroit. Fare for the round trip, to Bay City, \$1.25; to Detroit \$2.50. Tickets good to return on any regular train to Monday, July 16th, from Detroit at 8.35 a. m., or Bay City at 7.50 a. m. Children from 5 to 12, half excursion rates.

#### Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

## Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Salling, Hanson & Co.

#### Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of Grayling township are requested to meet in caucus at the town hall on Friday evening, July 13, at eight o'clock for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the County convention to be held on the 14 and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of committee.

CHARLES O. MCCULLOUGH, CHAIRMAN.

#### Was It A Miracle?

"The marvellous cure of Mrs. Rena J. Stout of Consumption has created intense excitement in Cammack, Ind." writes Marion Stuart, a leading druggist of Marion, Ind. She only weighed 90 pounds when her doctor in Yorktown said she must soon die. Then she began to use Dr. King's New Discovery and gained 37 pounds in weight and was completely cured. It has cured thousands of hopeless cases, and is positively guaranteed to cure all Throat, Chest and Lung diseases. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at L. Fournier's drug store.

Hon. A. G. Smith, of Fife Lake, was in town last Friday, looking over his political fences, and hoping for a re-nomination to the State Senate. He is a genial gentleman to meet, and can hardly see why he should meet opposition in this county. Should he enquire in Center Plains or any of the townships which were disorganized, he would learn. He supported the bill in its passage through the Senate, but was led to do so by Representative Gustin, who introduced and championed the measure, at the instigation of citizens of this place.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted the Stark Comedy Co. at the Opera House last night and judgment from the applause the play was well received. It was entitled "Hans the German Detective" and as the name implies, was of the melodramatic order. The leading parts were well sustained by Mr. and Mrs. Stark.

Mr. Stark is painstaking and makes the most of his opportunities, his character of Hans frequently reminds one of Karl Gardener. Mrs. Stark is fair to look upon, of graceful carriage and her conception of the character she assumed was dignified and admirably drawn. The scenery was well worthy of commendation and the specialties introduced were new and up to date.

The company as a whole is the best repertoire company Iron Mountain has witnessed in years and Manager Stark is to be congratulated in securing such a well balanced company. Two more plays will be presented here by this company and we hope they will receive the public support they deserve. "Farmer Hopkins" is the bill for tonight with special scenic effects for its production.—Iron Mountain Tribune.—At Opera House July 16, 17 and 18.

White Man Turned Yellow. Great Consternation was felt by the friends of M. A. Hogarty, of Lexington Ky. when they saw he was turning yellow. His skin slowly changed color, also his eyes, and he suffered terribly. His malady was yellow jaundice. He was treated by the best doctors but without benefit, then he was advised to try Electric Bitters, the wonderful stomach and liver remedy, and he writes: "After taking two bottles I was wholly cured."

A trial proves its matchless merit for all Stomach, Liver and Kidney troubles. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

On next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, July 16th, 17th and 18th at the Opera House, the people of Grayling will have a chance to see a first-class dramatic and comedy company. The name of the company is Stark's Big Comedy Company, and is composed of ladies and gentlemen who are actors, singers and musicians of more than ordinary ability. On Monday night will be presented the beautiful comedy drama in four acts "Hans the German Detective"; on Tuesday evening the brilliant farce comedy in three acts, "My Uncle from New York"; on Wednesday evening the greatest of all rural comedy dramas, "Old Farmer Hopkins". These are not old worn-out plays under new names, but are plays which this company owns and control, and first-class production is guaranteed for each and every production. New and pleasing specialties will be introduced each evening by L. F. Stark, Nellie Stark, James Thatcher, R. Thompson, J. J. Kennedy and Addie Dean Briggs, solo pianist.

It Saved His Leg. P. A. Danforth of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg; but writes that Bucklen's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier druggist.

## Hello! Hello!

Is this Claggett & Blair? Yes! Well! Will you please send me fifty pounds of McArthur's Patent Flour and one pound of your twenty-five cent Coffee Ja-V-Blend, two pounds of your Apex Lard and one pound of your fifty cent Black Cross Tea, twenty-five cents worth of Atlas Soap, one sack salt, twenty pounds of Granulated Sugar, one bottle of Sunny-Side Ketchup, one bottle India Relish and two packages of that new stuff, I guess you call it Bromangolon and one pound of that nice cheese like you sold me the other day and some crackers, Rolled Oats, Cream of Wheat and I forget, I want a good Droom and a bushel of Potatoes, Oh Yes! and I want a Tub and a Clothes Basket and two pounds of nice Butter like you sent me before and two dozen large size Eggs and some green stuff. Send it up right away and send bill.

MRS. WIDE AWAKE.

Remember the place, at

CLAGGETT & BLAIR'S.

## DISINFECTANTS.

We have just received a full supply of Disinfectants, such as Chloride of Lime, Copperas, Formaldehyde, Sulphur, Carbolic Acid, etc. To make use of them to disinfect your surroundings is to prevent contagious diseases and their spreading. For sale at

LUCIEN FOURNIER'S,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT

A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best On Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER PLOW, or a

GALE PLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office.

O. PALMER.

Democratic County Convention.

On Saturday, July 14th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Democrats of Crawford county will meet in convention at the Court House in the village of Grayling, for the purpose of electing delegates to the state, congressional, senatorial and representative conventions and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them.

The several townships will be entitled to delegates as follows: Beaver Creek, five; South Branch, four; Frederic, five; Maple Forest, five; Grayling, eighteen. By Order of Committee.

JOSEPH PATTERSON, CHM.

JOHN F. HUM, Sec.

FOR SALE—Cheaper than to pay rent, one of the coziest homes in Grayling, in good repair, and nicely situated. Also a fine six octave organ. Enquire at the "Avalanche" office.

If you want a big

Potato Crop,

USE

'BLACK

DEATH'

Bug Killer and Fertilizer.

Two years of unprecedented success wherever introduced all over the United States has proved BLACK DEATH to be an absolute annihilator of all insects, bugs, or beetles that prey on vegetation. It positively kills Potato bugs, Watermelon bugs, Squash bugs, Pumpkin bugs, Rose bugs, Currant worms, Cabbage worms, etc. It will kill all kinds of creeping things that eat the leaves of vegetables or plants.

For particulars call on

MUNN & CO. 391 Broadway, New York

Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

YOU CAN

PATENT

Scientific American.

Large circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10c. Sold by all newsdealers.

BOOK ON PATENTS for before patent

C. A. SNOW & CO.

Patent Lawyers, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Prices the lowest!

Price the lowest

## Special Sale

OF

## Shoes, Dry Goods, AND CLOTHING!

For a limited time only we offer a new line of goods at very low prices, and solicit your patronage for this Special Sale!

Come to our store and look our line and prices over, and be convinced that it is the place where you get the best values for your money.

## JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

## Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

Blumenthal

AND

Baumgart,

\*THE BIG\*

## One Price For All Store

We have assorted up every line in our big store

For the 4th of July Trade,

and we are enabled better than ever to suit your wants.

Our shoe line in Mens', Boys', Ladies', Misses' and Childrens' is stronger than ever, both in style and wearing qualities. We handle the following celebrated lines.

Sely, Shwab & Co.'s, C. M. Hendersen's and Rindge, Kalmbach, Logie & Co.'s shoes. Each respective line is the best money can buy, and therefore will give good results, namely, will wear the longest.

We have received a new line of Mens', Boys', and Childrens' clothing. They are up to date and at right prices.

We will show a new line of Ladies' fine Shirt Waists this week. Wait for them.

Respectfully Yours

## BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

THE BIG STORE.

Grayling, Mich.

We carry a stock of goods valued at \$1,000,000. We receive from 15,000 to 25,000 letters every day.

We own and occupy the tallest mercantile building in the world. We have over 2,000,000 customers. Sixteen hundred clerks are constantly engaged filling out-of-town orders.

OUR GENERAL CATALOGUE is the book of the people—it quotes Wholesale Prices to Everybody, has over 1,000 pages, 16,000 illustrations, and gives descriptions of articles with prices. It costs 75 cents to print and mail each copy. We want you to have one. SEND FIFTEEN CENTS to show your good faith, and we'll send you a copy FREE, with all charges prepaid.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. Michigan Ave. and Madison Street CHICAGO



## DEMOCRATS MEET.

Opening of the National Convention in Kansas City.

### RICHARDSON RULES.

Tennessee Man Chosen to Preside Over the Big Gathering.

Democratic National Convention Called to Order by Chairman Jones on Independence Day—Speeches Made by Gov. Thomas of Colorado, Ex-Gov. Altgeld of Illinois and Permanent Chairman Richardson—Preliminaries Are Cleared Away and Adjournment Taken Until the Following Day.

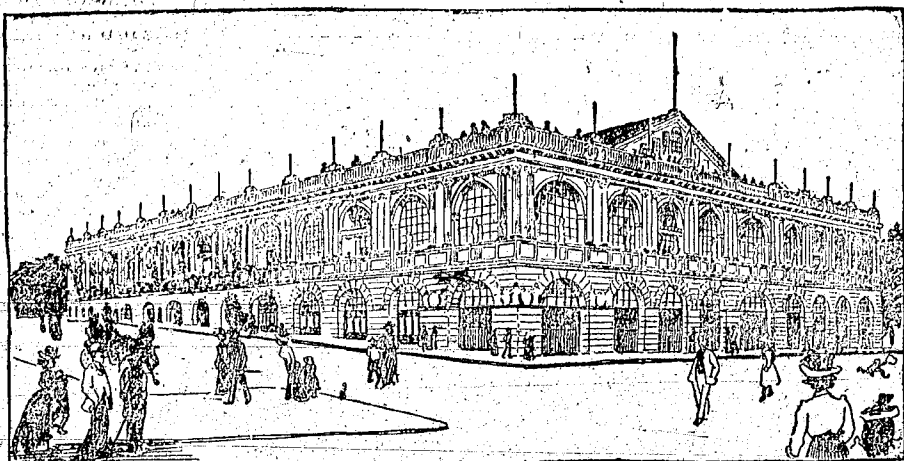
Kansas City correspondence.

The Democratic national convention was called to order at noon Wednesday by Chairman James K. Jones of the National Committee amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The convention hall was packed to the doors and the whole amphitheater was a cheering mass of humanity as the best-known leaders of the party came upon the platform. Cheers for Jones and Bryan greeted the chairman as he rose, and it was several minutes before he could proceed amid the uproar. Words outlining the policy of the party for the coming campaign were spoken in the address of Gov. Thomas of Colorado, its temporary chairman, and the gathering of 15,000 people listened to the solemn reading of the Declaration of Independence. After the appointment of the various committees the convention adjourned until 4 o'clock. At that hour it was found that the committee on credentials was not yet ready to report and adjournment was taken to 8:30 in the evening.

Throughout the night there had been no sleep, for the sky was lurid and the sound deafening from rockets and cannon and every conceivable device of noisy demonstration. And with the daylight the shock was increased into one long-continued roar in which the patriotism of the day and the enthusiasm of the party blended. The heat was intense.

Kansas City was one of the warmest

## DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HALL IN KANSAS CITY.



Early Wednesday the crowds began to turn toward Convention Hall and all the approaches to the vast edifice were filled with an eager and excited throng, surging toward the many entrances, and seeking to gain early admission to the building. With them came bands, marching clubs and drum corps, and to the confusion of their crash and hurrah was added the constant crack, boom, size of bombs and crackers as the convention enthusiasts and the small boy vied with each other in celebrating the day.

The surrounding streets presented the appearance of a State fair under full headway, with scores of tents and improvised restaurants giving evidence that a good share of the sweltering mass which had descended upon the town was living upon sandwiches and lemonade.

Further away there was evidence of the desolation left by the great fire which swept away the convention hall three months ago—here the tall spire of a church with the chimney of mass of ruins, and there the debris of a school house, only the dignified facade remaining. The convention hall itself at first glance looks crude and imperfect, but this was only in its external ornamentation of cornice and column. The substantial elements of the structure were complete, ready to house the delegates and the legions of on-lookers in one of the most perfect convention halls ever offered to the gathering of a great party. The stars and stripes floated from a hundred staffs along the gable and at intervals sur-



JAMES K. JONES, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

### GREAT CONVENTION HALL.

Kansas City Auditorium Has Risen Phoenix-Like from the Ashes. The great auditorium in which the national Democratic convention met has risen Phoenix-like from the ashes. On April 4 the great structure of which it is a duplicate was entirely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$235,000. Firemen

### PARADE IS NOISY AND LURID.

Marchers Wield Their Pistols and Burn Much Red Fire.

The national Democratic parade Wednesday night probably was the noisiest and the most lurid pageant that ever streaked the streets of a city with fire and detonations, vocal, musical and explosive. It was four miles of men, music, fire and brimstone. Probably there never were so many pistol shots fired in so short a time. Every man and boy along the route of the parade seemed to be occupied industriously in loading and firing pistols of all kinds. They didn't look at the show, but kept their guns hot with incessant volleys. The men in the procession seemed to be seized with the pistol mania also. The flambeau clubs shot skyrockets so fast that the faces of the men were black with powder. They exploded so many cannon crackers that their trail was like the road up Vesuvius. With roman candles they shot holes in the clouds and the windows of the hotels, crowded with watching faces, seemed to be a favorite target.

The Colorado band of Indians, the Montana Miners' band, the Cowboy band from Idaho, the rough riders and cattle punchers, the real whooping Indians, sounded out the carnival of thunder and fire. The rosaries of electric lights, stretched in illumination across the downtown streets, were shattered and unstrung. The only dissatisfied element in the show was the bands of music, which

## BRYAN AT THE HEAD

Stevenson Gets Second Place on the Democratic Ticket.

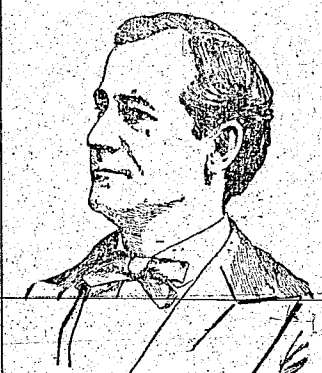
### PLATFORM FOR 16 TO 1

Imperialism Is, However, Declared to Be the Paramount Issue.

National Democratic Convention Nominate William J. Bryan by Acclamation Amid Scenes of Wild Demonstration—Resolutions Adopted Without the Expected Fight—Imperialism the Chief Issue—Trusts and Militarism Denounced—Convention's Dramatic Close.

Kansas City correspondence.

William J. Bryan was nominated for President by the Democratic national convention at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, after a day of immense enthusiasm. The convention had two sessions, both uproarious. A 16 to 1 platform was adopted and imperialism was named as the lead-



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

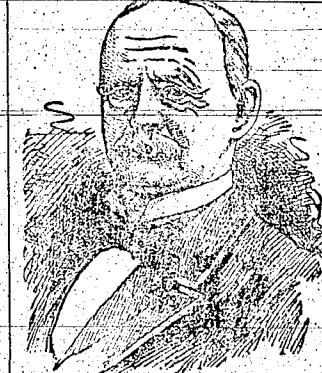
ing issue of the campaign. The convention then adjourned until 10:30 o'clock Friday morning.

It was after 11 o'clock when Permanent Chairman Richardson called the convention to order Thursday. Bishop Glennon of Kansas City offered the opening prayer. The weather was cooler and the great crowd that packed the hall heard the proceedings with more comfort than on Wednesday. After the prayer there was so much noise that the chairman had to repeat his words. While waiting for the committee on resolutions to report the convention listened to speeches by several orators, among whom were Gov. Hoag of Texas, Alex. Dockery of Missouri and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee. The resolutions committee being not yet ready to report a recess was taken until 4:30 o'clock.

It was not until 4 o'clock that Chairman Richardson picked up the gavel and brought the convention to order. The resolutions committee, headed by Senator James D. Campbell, Senator Tillman and Judge Van Wyck, pushed their way to the front. Mr. Fillman read the platform in a voice easily heard. Amid a roar of cheers and applause the platform was adopted without dissent.

Summary of the Platform. Imperialism is held to be the most important issue immediately before the American people. Extensions of government without consent of the people are denounced. Independence is proclaimed the Philippines. Expansion to territory which can be made into States without injustice to the inhabitants of the United States, and with the consent of the people annexed, is favored. Militarism, with a standing army, is held to threaten the liberties of the people and the stability of a free government. Socialism and socialism are denounced. The Chicago platform of 1892 is reaffirmed, with special declaration in favor of free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1.

The Porto Rico bill and the Republican policy in Cuba are denounced. Trusts are charged with robbing both the producer and consumer, and legislation for their suppression is called for. Free silver construction is denounced. The tariff is held to be the most important issue immediately before the American people. Extensions of government without consent of the people are denounced. Independence is proclaimed the Philippines. Expansion to territory which can be made into States without injustice to the inhabitants of the United States, and with the consent of the people annexed, is favored. Militarism, with a standing army, is held to threaten the liberties of the people and the stability of a free government. Socialism and socialism are denounced. The Chicago platform of 1892 is reaffirmed, with special declaration in favor of free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1.



A. E. STEVENSON.

Trade in articles used for the trusts is urged. The Bryan tariff law is condemned. The new currency law is denounced as being a measure in the interest of the national banks. The collection of all national bank notes is demanded. Arbitration is urged as the means for settling international disputes, and a department of labor, with a seat in the cabinet, is advocated. Liberal pensions are promised to soldiers. The construction of the Nicaragua canal by the United States is demanded, and the Hay-Bunauville free document. Statehood is held out for New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma. Strongly is expressed for the Biers in their struggle for liberty and independence. Retention and repeal of present war taxes are demanded.

Nominations for President were next in order. Alabama yielded to Nebraska, and W. D. Oldham presented the name of W. J. Bryan. Then followed a wild demonstration. The vote was unanimous, and the convention adjourned all Friday.

The presidential kite was swiftly flown and across it was emblazoned the name of Bryan. But as to the tail of the kite there were various opinions. At 10:45 Chairman Richardson, with a sweep of the gavel, cut off the strains of the band, slowly stifled the confusion, and brought the convention to order for its third day's work. After prayer the call of States for nominations for Vice President was begun. Arkansas yielded to Illinois and Congressman Williams placed Adlai E. Stevenson's name before the convention. A burst of applause and great confusion followed. Minnesota presented the name of Charles A. Towne and the demonstration was renewed. Then Senator Grady of New York got the floor and named David B. Hill, and pandemonium broke loose. Hill declined the nomination, and the convention named Stevenson as its choice.

## FARMS AND FARMERS



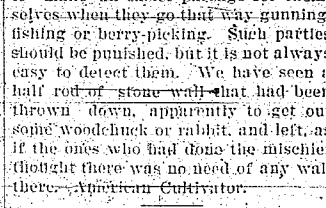
roots and leaves them here to be dried up by the sun. A going over with a heavy roller would press these roots down into the soil and firm the soil up to them, so that they would take hold again and grow. The more porous the soil the greater the liability of frost throwing and killing the roots of clover and grass. Even the trampling of cattle and sheep over a field may help to save the roots of the clover, though the roller is preferred as it can be made to reach every part of the field.

Selecting Seed Wheat. This very good suggestion comes from the Kansas Experiment Station, and wheat growers should bear it in mind. It is also applicable to other grain crops, as barley and oats. It is common among corn-raisers to maintain or improve a given variety by selection of the seed. Ears showing desirable characters are set aside, and furnish seed for the succeeding crop. This is not so convenient, this method can be applied with equal success to the selection of seed wheat. The Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural College is endeavoring to breed up improved varieties of wheat. There is no reason why the simple method of selection should not be applied by the individual wheat raiser. We would advise the following procedure: Before harvesting, the grower should go into the wheat field and select a number of the most desirable heads. The basis of selection depends upon the wishes of the individual, but is carried on as in the case of corn. Usually it will be upon the basis of yield and quality. In this case the heads selected should be large, well formed, and with plump, uniform grains. The grain derived from these heads should be grown upon a plot of ground under the most favorable conditions. The grain gathered from this plot furnishes the seed for the third year. But, before harvesting, a selection of suitable heads should be made from this for the next seed plot. In this way the seed is each year improved or at least maintained at its present standard. The size of the seed plot depends upon the total area of wheat to be grown. Furthermore the seed plot may be given much more careful treatment than is applicable to the field. It is best to have the seed plot within the main field so as to be entirely surrounded by wheat. This lessens the loss from grasshoppers and other insects, and gives the plants better protection.

Concerning Fences. The fences between pastures and cultivated fields should be made strong in the spring before the cattle are turned out, but it is well to keep watch of them at later times, especially if the pasture grows scanty. Then a look over the fence at a field of corn or waving grain is a temptation that should be guarded against, as it may not be easily resisted. Then in some localities there are a class of trespassers who think little of throwing a stone off the wall or letting down a rail in the fence to make an easier passage for themselves when they go that way gunning, fishing or berry-picking. Such parties should be punished, but it is not always easy to detect them. We have seen a half rot of stone wall that had been thrown down, apparently to get out some woodcock or rabbit, and left as if the ones who had done the mischief thought there was no need of any wall there. American Cultivator.

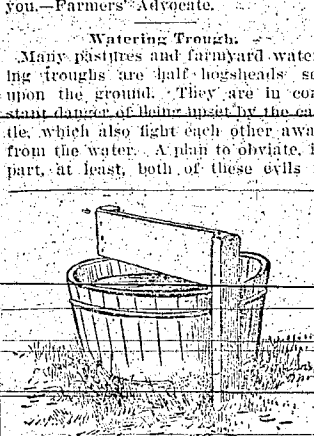
Sweet Potatoes. Have any of the readers tried perfectly flat culture for sweet potatoes? We should as soon ridge up and soil for onions as for sweet potatoes. Experimenting alone. This time we first made beds 9 or 10 feet wide by back-furrowing. On these beds the plants (Sylvestre Jersey) were set out in rows 22 inches apart. A small one-horse cultivator, supplemented by a small amount of hand work, kept the plants free from weeds and in excellent condition until the farmers took full possession of the beds.

Shorthorn Bull. The Shorthorn Bull Royal Chief is a roan, calving January 2, 1899. Sire, Prince of Masters (73295). He was bred by J. Maxine Graham, of Red-



ROYAL CHIEF.

Watering Trough. Many pastures and farmyard watering troughs are half hogheads set upon the ground. They are in constant danger of being upset by the cattle, which also fight each other away from the water. A plan to obviate, in part, at least, both of these evils is shown in the illustration. Two posts are driven beside the tank and a wide board nailed across, as shown. This holds the trough firmly to the ground and also separates the cattle while drinking. The same plan can be used with any shape of trough. Farm Journal.



SECURED WATERING TROUGH.

The Mule Trade. For January, 1900, there were exported 5,750 mules, against 538 head, in January, last year. The export of mules for the seven months ended January, 1900, comprises a total of 22,204 head, against 4,834 mules for the corresponding period in 1898, the former valued at \$1,047,213, and the latter at \$431,372. Evidently the wars are of advantage to the horse and the mule growers, and the end of the wars will not end all, because the whole horse and mule supply is reaching a low point and it will take a number of years to catch up with the demand.

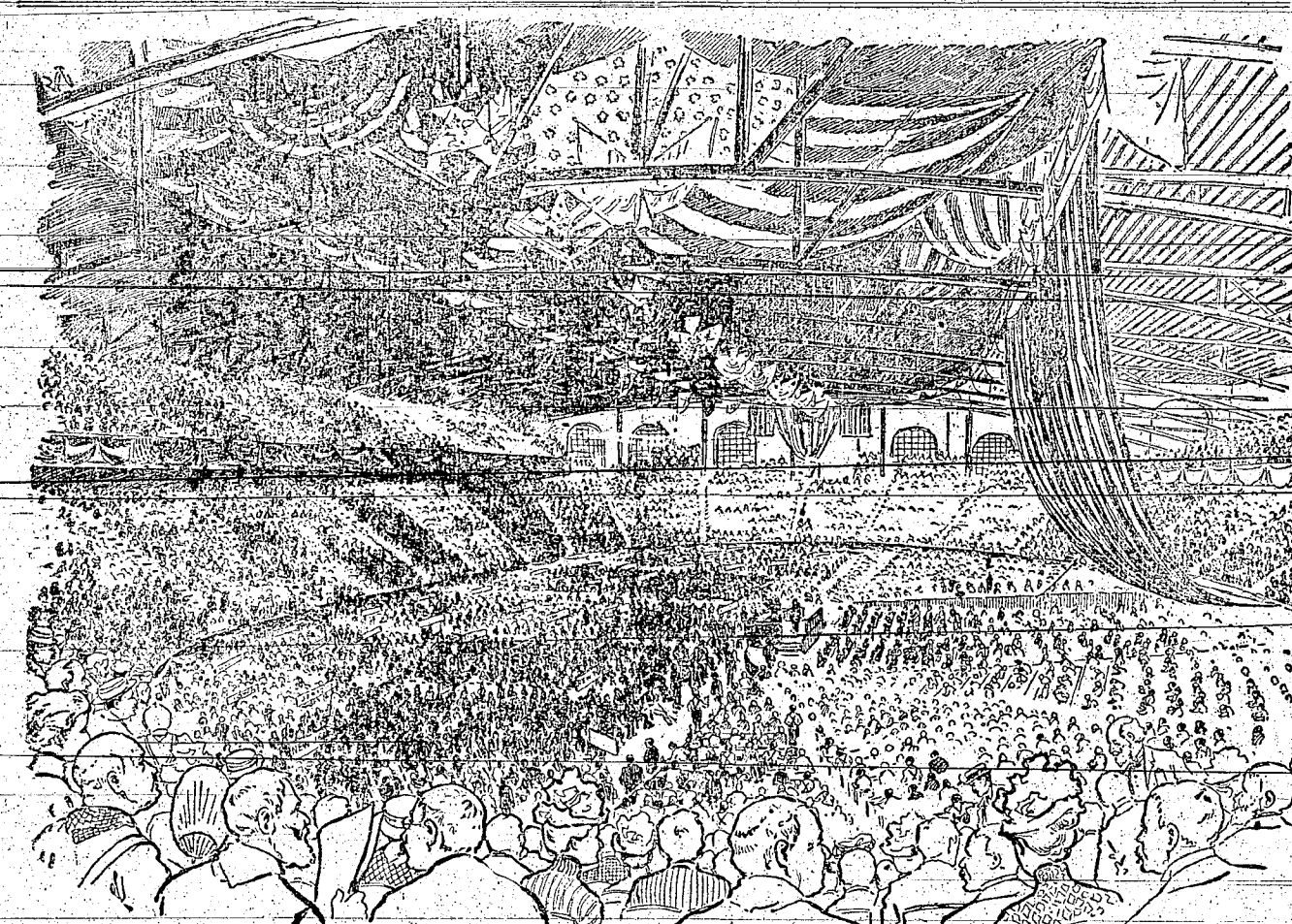
Notes About Geese. A quiet, docile goose does better than a shy one. These are generally allowed to sit on a part of the second or third litter laid. The eggs should be gathered as soon after they are laid as possible to avoid their being chilled. A goose is usually given 11 eggs for a sitting, although a very large one might cover 12. The fertile eggs usually hatch at the end of 28 or 30 days, but a longer time is occasionally required. When each goose has her own nest, she can easily be set at the end of the second or third litter, as desired. The eggs should be kept in a moderately warm place, not too dry, and should be turned over every day until set. Chickens should never be allowed to approach geese during incubation, as they are capable of inflicting serious injury.

Experimental Farming. Why, says a correspondent, shall not each farmer in 1900 set aside a plot on which to test seedlings of his own raising, or those secured from others? One of the most interesting experiments is starting new sorts of grapes. Take seed of any good variety, plant in a bed, and the second year transplant. I have secured from Concord all colors and many very choice sorts. But it does not so much matter what we work at—whether potatoes, corn, grapes, berries, or beans—it gives great zest to farm life to create a new thing. Start your boys and girls on that line, and they will not hate farm life.

Washing Wool. Sheepmen are quite generally abandoning the washing of wool or the sheep or any other way. The price received for washed or unwashed wool is now not enough to pay for the work and for exposing the sheep from colds from the water. The centrifugal machines that wash the wool so quickly and thoroughly are too keen competitors of the shepherd. Perhaps the washed wool is really a little more valuable, but if it is the buyer is unwilling to make inducements in the way of better prices.

Set the Wrong Hens. It is natural for the hens to lay and when they do not lay, they are in the sunning yard the cause should be investigated. When eggs cease to come in the farmer sells the molting hens, which is just where he makes his greatest mistake. The ones to dispose of are those that are fat and in high condition. If the poultry on the farm have the attention given them that is received by the cows the farmer would soon learn to know more about his flocks and understand how to correct his mistakes.

The following lately appeared in a provincial paper: "Mr. and Mrs. Cayce wish to express their thanks to the neighbors who kindly assisted at the burning of their house last night."



OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN KANSAS CITY.

place on earth on the glorious Fourth. Within the confines of the city, in its tramp-backed streets, in the corridors of its hotels and in the convention hall, there were no less than 100,000 visitors who helped to make the biggest noise the town had ever heard. From Kansas and Nebraska and from every corner of Missouri thousands of visitors came to celebrate. And Kansas City let loose its own population for a holiday. The war



CHAIRMAN RICHARDSON.

and rattle of the giant crackers and the snapping of fireworks almost drowned the noise made by the convention orators. The delegates to the convention plied for a cool retreat on the Fourth, but the crowd was so great that no spot was free from them. Kansas soon forty train loads of people Wednesday morning to witness the opening of the convention. About 25,000 visitors came from the Sun-apeer State. J. Mack Love, chairman of the Kansas State central committee, was besieged by hundreds of Kansas. The Missouri headquarters were also besieged for tickets. Cheap excursion trains were run to Kansas City on the Fourth from nearly every city in the State. It is rare that such a program has been offered to westerners.

rounding the entire building. There were hundreds of these flags topping the structure, giving an idea of its vastness, 340 feet long and 158 feet wide. Sounds of policemen were on the ground, keeping back the crowds and maintaining quiet. There was little disorder, however, for the crowds were good-natured and their patriotism was tempered with discretion. It was noticeable that a very considerable portion of the gathering throngs were made up of women, who protested by the warm day to put on their gayer garments, thus adding another element of color and beauty to the blaze of hunting everywhere apparent.

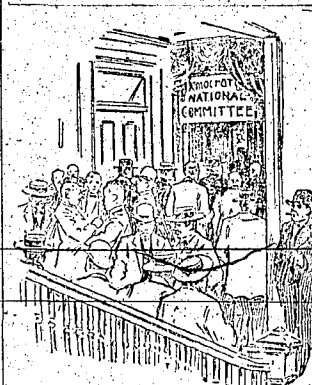
Inside the convention hall the officials were early on hand to make final preparation. The sergeant-at-arms gave a closing drill to the 300 ushers under his direction, showing that they performed their duties with precision. The doorkeepers, messengers and jingles were likewise drilled in their several duties, and all was made ready for the rush to occur.

### Night Session.

At 8:30 Chairman Thomas rapped the convention to order. Pending the reports of the committees the convention was addressed by ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois. (The organization committee then reported the selection of J. D. Richardson of Tennessee as permanent chairman. The announcement was received with cheers, and upon assuming the chair Mr. Richardson addressed the convention. Shortly after he had concluded his speech a motion to adjourn until Thursday morning was made and carried.

The Democrats decided that their national convention this year should be held farther west than ever before and that it should open on the Fourth of July. The nearest the Democrats have come to holding a convention on the Fourth of July before was at the 1896 session in Chicago, which opened July 6 and nominated Bryan July 10. The next nearest was that of 1894, which opened July 8 and nominated Cleveland three days later. One of these candidates was defeated and one carried the Democratic banner to victory, both starting out in the month of July.

were still at work on the smoldering ruins when the owners of the hall met and decided to rebuild. Next day the clearing away of the rubbish began. Contracts let for the destroyed structure were duplicated, and immediately began the rush of stock structural work, lumber, brick and building material to Kansas City. The original had only been constructed in 1895, and was regarded as a model building of the kind. On June 24 the finishing touches were put upon this building and save for the lack of decora-



NATIONAL COMMITTEE ROOM ENTRANCE.

tion the convention could have met next day. The rapidity of the execution of a task so monumental reflects great credit upon Western energy. The hall occupies a space 314 by 200 feet. It is a two-story building, built of Missouri stone, with cream brick and terra cotta embellishments. The first story is of the Renaissance style and the second of the peristyle form, with groups and Corinthian columns. It is of bridge construction, without a column, the roof being supported by great steel girders. The floor space is divided into an arena, in which the delegates and alternates were seated, an arena balcony and balcony and roof garden, with boxes skirting the arena and arena balcony. The arena alone seats four thousand persons.

blew their horns till they uttered typhoons of wind without making any music. The parade was made up of "most everything." Floats, advertising wagons, politicians, firemen, policemen, Populists, Republicans, Democrats, Old Fellows, societies of women, of children and of boys, Modern Woodmen, Indians, cowboys, old-Deadwood stage coaches, automobiles, shotgun, fine horses, donkeys, pistols and more pistols.

CLARK THE VICTOR. Convention Sends His State Delegation from Montana. The committee on credentials made quick work of the contests. They assembled at the Kansas City Club, and Edward Gray of Texas was made chairman. The Clark-Daly rival Montana delegations fought bitterly before the committee and the result was a victory for Clark by a vote of 22 to 15. In the contest of the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and Indian Territory each delegation was seated, each delegate to have half a vote.

In the Indian Territory and Oklahoma contests the evidence was so voluminous that the committee decided it would be impossible to hear it without believing its report indefinitely, and the testimony was therefore not considered.

Convention Notice. One-half the Nebraska delegation are bankrupts. Plenty of free literature was distributed at the hotels.

The New York Journal employed an expert kite-flyer to send up kites during the convention. Delegates were amazed at the prevalence of "kites" in the slot machine gambling devices that are sure things for the owners.

Mrs. J. M. Cohen of Salt Lake, one of the alternates from Utah, sat in the delegation, occupying the place of R. C. Chambers, a delegate who was taken sick. Indiana was represented more strongly in Kansas City than any other State in the Union. Almost all of the Democratic State candidates were there, as was most every Democrat of prominence.



[illegible]



## THE FELLOW WHO SAYS I WILL.

Some folks, it is said, are born lucky. And accomplish whatever they attempt. Such people have plenty of money. From poverty's sting they're exempt. But this thing of luck is a fable. There's something in talent and skill. But the fellow who conquers reverses, Is the fellow who says I will.

There's something in high aspirations, Yes, ambition means a great deal. And then, with some common sense added. One's life is made earnest and real. But common sense unused brings nothing. And ambition won't fill the bill. For the ambitions, practical fellow. Must also declare "I will."

So, away with your grumbling and growling, And away with the sigh and the frown. And take up your cross and endure it. If ever you would merit the crown. Let nothing your ambition smother. And nothing your energies kill. Be active, and earnest, and honest—Be the fellow who says "I will."—Frank Strickland, in Atlanta Journal.

## The Waxen Head.

### A STUDY OF MADNESS.

Yes, I killed him. But why? you ask. Ah, that is the question. The judge, the lawyers, and the jury can not tell. They have ascribed all manner of motives to me. They have said that I was brutal and cold-blooded from my birth—a moral monster. Wrong—I am gentle almost to timidity. They have said that there was a woman in the case. Wrong—I scarcely knew the man, and knew no woman whom he knew. My advocate has said that I am mad, and that the waxen head reminded me of some woman whom I had loved. Wrong—I never loved but one, and she was dark.

The head, you will notice, is that of a blonde.

Yes, I killed him, and for what you will think a trifle—because he refused to remove a waxen image from the window of his hair-dressing shop. Odd, was it not?

Let me tell you my story. I was poor—unpleasantly, wretchedly poor. I had come to the great city as come so many men, in search of employment. Anything, whether hand-work or brain-work, would I willingly have done. But work I could not get. The first day I went to seventeen places. They were sorry there was no opening; possibly they might have been called again? and I was politely ushered out.

I waited. I called again. I was again rebuffed—a little less politely than before. I went to other places. The same experience. In all the great city there seemed no work for me to do.

I was gradually spending the small stock of money I had brought with me—I had in the world. Finally it was gone. I pawned what few articles of jewelry I had, and continued my quest for work. At last I received some. It was copying, at a miserable pittance, but it was work.

My humble lodging was in a dingy street, and directly opposite was a hair-dresser's shop. In the window was an object the sight of which annoyed me. In this life you meet persons who are repugnant to you, as well as those whom you like. To one of a sensitive nature, like myself, the same rule applies to inanimate objects. Even for tables and chairs I have my likes and dislikes.

Things, says the Latin poet, have tears; so, too, have they irony. And this object in the hair-dresser's window produced upon me a disagreeable sensation of irony. The impression was all the more disagreeable, because I am ashamed of myself for feeling it. I crossed the street, and examined the object of my dislike. It was nothing—nothing but a Waxen Head. But it was disagreeable. It looked like a real head—a head cut from a body. It was not a bust, such as hair-dressers ordinarily have, but a simple head, cut off at the neck, and placed on a shelf, with a background of coarse, red cloth. A flowing blonde wig was upon it, and its glossy blue eyes had a metallic lustre. There was a mechanical smile upon its painted lips—a disagreeable smile. Almost a contemptuous smile. And I could not help thinking that the thing looked suspiciously at me.

I flushed the copying I had, and went for more. None to be had. Again I went my weary round. No work. Dejected and melancholy, I returned to my lone room. It was after dark. The hair-dresser's window was faintly illuminated by a sickly, sputtering lamp. But in the darkness there shone out two brilliant points of light.

They were the eyes of the Waxen Head.

I began to grow alarmed, despite myself. Could the cursed thing be acting on my brain? Was I in danger of madness? But no; what folly! I would not look upon it. I would avoid gazing out of the window. For a week I would not let my eyes fall upon it. But it was not without an effort. I experienced veritable tugs at times, pulling me around to look at the Waxen Head. But I resisted.

At last one night I was returning home just after dark. The window was not lighted; it was safe. Just as I reached the front of the shop a lamp-lighter touched a street lamp near by. The flame shot from the jet, the light fell upon the window. Starting out of the darkness I saw the mocking head.

I could not restrain myself. I entered the shop, determined to make the owner remove the hideous thing. As I crossed the threshold a sizzling advanced, bowing, smirking, and rubbing his hands.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

The Boat For Slumberland. There's a boat that leaves at half-past six From the busy port of Play, And it reaches the haven of Slumberland Before the close of day.

It carries the thickest passengers, And it rocks so gently, oh! When the wee ones, nestled in their berths, And the boatman begins to row.

The whistle sounds low and sweet (Like a mother's lullaby) That the travelers smile and close their eyes To dream of angels high.

Sometimes the travelers tarry too long In the busy port of Play, And the anxious boatman coaxes and calls, And grieves at their delay.

But they come at last to the rocking boat, Which bears them down the stream, And drifts them to the Slumberland, To rest and sleep and dream.

The name of the boat is Rock-a-by, And it's guided by mother's hand, For she is the patient boatman, dear, Who takes you to Slumberland.

Now, what is the fare a traveler pays On a Rock-a-by boat like this? Why, the poorest child can afford the price, For it's only a good-night kiss.

Motherly Cats. The wife of an army officer owned two cats—mother and daughter. Both, these cats, within a few days of each other, brought kittens into the world. The mother had three, the daughter one. This daughter had always been a pleasure-loving cat, without stability of character. She was terribly bored by the obligations of maternity. Almost before her kitten's eyes were open she deserted it, going off for a twenty-four hours' fun and diversion.

Then it was that the mother, now a grandmother, rose to the occasion. Although she was no longer young, and although she was quite worn with nursing, having brought up many felines, she went to the rescue of her grandchild, says a contributor to Harper's Bazar. She got into her daughter's bed, staid there long enough to wash the kitten, to feed it and to cuddle it; then she took it back to her own bed, where it lay among her kittens. Whenever the daughter returned from one of her jaunts, she would go to the grandmother's bed, pick out her own kitten, carry it home to be nursed, and so relieve herself; then she would go off until necessarily forced another return. The patient grandmother always resumed her ministrations, and only when both sets of kittens were weaned would she neglect for a moment the deserted grandchild.

A Wait Artist. Some time ago a light-eyed little fellow went to sell papers in Nassau street, between Beekman and Ann, in New York City. He had a number of regular customers, and did quite a large business. He was a handsome, rascally-looking boy, and his clothing, although poor in quality, was always neat and clean. There was something about the youngster different from the average newsboy and many of his customers became interested in him. One of the boy's customers used to leave his business place considerably later in the evening than the average downtown business man, but the boy used to amuse himself by drawing pictures on the sidewalk under the fitful glare of the electric lamp. One night the late customer stopped to look at one of the pictures, and was surprised at the skill displayed in it.

"Who taught you to draw?" he asked the boy. "I taught myself," was the reply. "But that picture is nothing. I can draw better ones than that." "You can, eh?" said the man, "well, I should like to see some of them." "All right. When you come along to-morrow night I'll have a good one to show you."

And the next night the boy had drawn with a chalk a big picture of Colonel Roosevelt on horseback. The likeness of the colonel, or governor, was unmistakable, and the boy's customer, who had dabbled somewhat in art himself, was surprised beyond words.

He questioned the boy further as to his liking for drawing, and when the youngster said he would rather draw than go to the theatre that settled it. The result was that the man decided to educate the boy, and the latter is now attending one of the best art schools in the city.

The Elephant's Story. "Where shall we go to-day, Tom?" asked Maud as the party entered the zoological gardens. "To the elephants," was the reply. And he led the way past the monkey house, along the broad walk and through the tunnel to the building where these huge beasts dwell.

Maud and her sister wanted to linger in front of the stalls of the rhinoceros, but Tom said: "No; the elephant has more sense, and, depend on it, has a better story to tell. Let's have that first, and then we'll hear what the rhinoceros can tell us."

Tom had his way, as usual, and they took up their position in front of Suffolk, the biggest elephant's stall. They had brought some fruit and biscuits with them, and these served for an introduction.

"Now," said Tom as the elephant trumpeted her thanks, "we should be glad to hear your story, if you please."

"My mother was a wild elephant taken in a drive carried off by one of the Indian native princes nearly thirty years ago."

"What is a drive," Tom asked, the girls of their brother despite auntie's whispered injunctions that they should not interrupt.

## LOG JAM MYSTERIES.

It is Difficult to Explain How They Begu or End. "A log jam is one of the most formidable problems we have to encounter in our line of business," said a Mississippi lumberman. "We had several big ones on the Pascagoula and its tributaries this year, and a tremendous jam some distance above Moss Point was dismantled only last week."

"How they begin is difficult to explain. A few dozen logs will become wedged for an instant in a narrow part of a stream and in less time than it takes me to tell it hundreds of others will come swooping down and pack themselves in an intricate, close-knit span, reaching from bank to bank, and almost as solid as a rock. The force they exert is something marvelous. During a recent jam in my section I saw a lot of logs plunge under the edge of the blockade, and a few seconds later they pushed their way up through the very middle of the pack, tossing timbers as big around as a man's waist into the air like so many toothpicks. The noise they made as they drove through the mass was simply deafening. It sounded as if the solid earth was being torn up by its foundations. When the logs passed under the jam they were evidently caught in such a way as to still further obstruct the imprisoned stream, and were hurried upward with all the irresistible energy of millions of gallons of rushing water."

"The breaking of a jam is a very ticklish operation and seems to be largely a matter of instinct with old rivermen. The lines and angles of strain in such a blockade are so complicated that the best engineer in the world is apt to go wrong in indicating the proper point of attack. A veteran lumberman, on the contrary, will often take a long look at the mass and then point out the 'key log.' The key log is the timber on which the strain centres, and when it is blown out or piled out, the pack, in almost every instance, will break up of itself. I had an old fellow in my employ a few years ago who could locate a key log nine times out of ten. He couldn't read or write, knew nothing about engineering and was unable to explain how he arrived at his conclusions. He said it 'came kinder—kinder'."

He Was Too Good for the "Tecs." A few weeks ago two detectives, one from London and the other a Glasgow man, were discussing their professional experiences in one of the streets in Glasgow. An argument ensued on the respective abilities of English and Scottish thieves, and the smart one from London, on their parting at a street corner, said that if the London thieves, especially pickpockets, were as harmless as the Scottish ones, they would soon be cleared out.

Taking this as an aspersion cast on the astuteness of the Scottish police as well, the Glasgow detective was nettled, and thirsted for revenge. Looking round, he espied a little fellow who had been dogging them, and who was known as an expert pickpocket. Crossing the street, he addressed the boy, and pointing to the retreating figure of the English detective, he asked if he would know him again.

"Aye," replied the boy. "What about it?" "I want you to lift his tucker. He says no one in Glasgow can relieve him of it."

"Ah, it's a right—see you green?" "Honor bright, Tommy! I'll give you half a crown when you deliver up the watch to me."

"Ye will; and what else?" "Nothing else."

"Let's see, then. I'm to lift the tucker, an' you're to pay half a crown for't on the spot?" "Yes, that's it."

"An' wad ye ken it if ye seen it?" "I would answer a thousand."

"Is that it, then?" and the boy, diving behind his trousers pocket, displayed the identical watch, and explained that he had secured it "while the gent was chaffin' about the prigs."

Big City Without Lawyers. The Sun, a weekly published in Melbourne, Australia, says that the people of that city are largely dispensing with the services of courts and lawyers as costly luxuries that honest people can very well do without. After the boom burst in 1898 the sunny Southern city at the Antipodes found that money was pretty scarce and hard to get hold of. As a consequence, the people held on to every penny they could get like grim death. Lawyers' charges there, as here, were high. By a sort of common consent men began to try to get along without lawyers, with so much success that it is now reported that many of the courts are without a single case on their calendars, that most of the Judges are idle, and that all but a few of the lawyers have had to seek other occupations. What a blissful experience for honest people to be sure.—San Francisco Wave.

The Mean's Origin. The origin of the mean card has been traced to the Duke of Brunswick. He was observed in the intervals of a banquet to scan carefully a long strip of paper by the side of his plate, and when the curious guests ventured to inquire into the nature of his studies he explained that it was a sort of programme of the dishes which he had commanded from the cooks, to the intent that if some delicacy which especially appealed to him were marked for a late stage in the repast he might carefully reserve his appetite for it. The simplicity and beauty of the idea appealed instantly to the duke's convicts, and the menu card from that moment became an institution. In its old-fashioned form, we are told, the bill was usually written in large letters on cards of such imposing dimensions that room for only one could be found at each end of the board.

Eucalyptus Groves. The reclaiming of unwholesome districts in Palestine is being attempted by the planting of immense eucalyptus groves; in one place there are three-quarters of a million trees.

## LUDICROUS OPPOSITION.

A Retrospective View of Those Who Sat on the Wheels of Progress. There is no progress without the friction that jagged heat and flame. Every reform has had to run the gauntlet of opposition becomes so outrageous as to be amusing, especially when seen in the light of subsequent events.

During the summer of 1838 the steamship Great Western crossed and recrossed the Atlantic without an accident. Yet not a few English engineers and seamen doubted the ability of an ocean steamer to make regular trips.

"My dear friend," said Admiral Isaac Coffin to Vincent Nolte; "if you esteem your life, give up the thought of taking passage in the Great Western. She has had the good fortune to make one summer transatlantic voyage; but in autumn and winter it is a risk to human life to sail in her. She may succeed once or twice, but in heavy winter storms no steamer can sail."

Sir Isaac, one of four American-born admirals, who served the crown, in this century, was an enemy of all improvements. During the discussion in the House of Commons of the bill to authorize the construction of the Liverpool and Manchester Railroad, the admiral denounced the project as a flagrant imposition.

"He would not consent," he said, "to see widows' premises and their strawberry-beds invaded. Railroad-trains would take many hours to perform the journey between Liverpool and Manchester. In the event of the scheme's success, what was to be done with those who might still wish to travel in their own carriages?"

"What was to become of coach-makers, harness-makers, coachmen, innkeepers, horse-breeders and horse-dealers? Was the House aware of the smoke and the noise, the hiss and the whirl which locomotive engines, passing at the rate of ten or twelve miles an hour, would occasion? Neither the cattle plowing in the fields nor those grazing in the meadows could behold the sight without dismay. Iron would be raised in price one hundred per cent, or more probably be exhausted altogether. It would be the greatest nuisance, the most complete disturber of quiet and comfort, in all parts of the kingdom."

Mrs. Latimer, from whose "England in the Nineteenth Century" we have quoted, says that between 1841 and 1851 Mr. Bayard, Sr., arrived in England with plans for a Pacific railroad, and requested her father to show them to Messrs. Coutts, the great bankers. Her father—he was made a rear-admiral of the royal navy in 1849—kept the papers several days, and then, yielding to the persuasions of his wife, who assured him that the Coutts partners would think him crazy if he went to them with such a wild scheme, he returned the papers to Mr. Bayard.

When Prince Albert proposed the first great exhibition, the opposition to the plan was vehement. Lord Brongham, upbraiding the House of Commons for its severity in countenancing the rash idea because it was Prince Albert's, said: "Such facts only show more painfully that absolute prostration of the understanding which takes place, even in the minds of the bravest, when the world prince is mentioned in this country."

But the climax of opposition to all progress was attained by Colonel Sibthorp, a tall, cadaverous member of the Commons. He lumped foreigners together as a race whose characteristics were immoralities—to invite over to England hordes of these wretches would be the greatest curse that could befall the country.

"Take care," he shouted in the House, "of your wives and daughters! Take care of your property, and your lives! The enemy of mankind had inspired Englishmen with this scheme, in order that foreigners, who had robbed the English of their riches, might now rob them of their honor. I pray for a great storm of hail and lightning to shatter the building destined to bring such calamities on my country."

Exit the Lady. We have all met people whose pride in their own possessions is so great that they can see no charms in those of others.

A young botanist was showing a party of ladies and gentlemen through a conservatory, and explaining to them the properties of some of the choicest plants.

Among the visitors was a would-be young-looking middle-aged lady who, at every description, volunteered the statement that the plants and flowers she had at home were quite equal to anything exhibited here, or, indeed, anywhere. Just as they were passing a giant cactus she was heard to exclaim:

"Well, this is nothing extraordinary. I have a cactus at home that is still larger. I planted and reared it myself."

"Reared it yourself?" the botanist gently observed. "How remarkable! This specimen is sixty-three years old, and if yours is still larger—"

The lady did not stay to hear any more, but executed a strategic movement to the rear.—Pitt-Rivers.

Conductors Have the Trolley Eye. A new affliction has come upon the long suffering trolley car conductors. Perhaps you have noticed how many of them are wearing smoked glasses. That's because they claim the incandescent lights hurt their eyes. Head-aches arising from strained optic nerves have become so common that several of the afflicted ones some time ago consulted eye specialists, and were told that the ailment was due to the incandescent lights in the cars. Dark glasses were prescribed to insure temporary relief, and now there's a great demand for goggles among the conductors, while caps with long visors are generally worn down over the eyes. Conductors on the new cars, which are of greater length than the old ones, are said to be the greatest sufferers from the "trolley eye."—Philadelphia Record.

## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

A Chilly Day for Willie. Little Willie, from the mirror Sucked the mercury all off, Thinking in his childish error It would cure the whooping cough. At the funeral Willie's mother Sadly said to Mrs. Brown: "Twas a chilly day for Willie When the mercury went down."

To Mutual Relief. She—I'm awfully tired of our parlor furniture and old bric-a-brac. He—So am I; let's have a rummage sale.—Detroit Free Press.

Unnecessary. "Are you going away anywhere this summer?" "No. The people next door who have seven children have decided to do so.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Sufferer. "It is a great drawback to a young man to be loaded down with debt." "I should say so. I'm awfully loaded down with what other people owe me."—Chicago Record.

An Improvement. Husband—How do you like your new girl? Wife—Well, she works me a little harder than the last one, but she is more respectful.—New York Weekly.

In the Museum. The Giant—What has become of the strong man that could lift a horse? The Midget—I don't know. The last time I saw him he was trying to raise a dollar.

The Reason Why. "I cannot understand," said the bachelor, "why a man's wife is called his 'better half.'"

"You would," said the married man, "if you had to divide your salary with one."

The Very Reason. "How funny you are, Polly! You asked me a question and then answered it yourself."—Chicago Record.

Real Cruelty. "Oh, mamma, do come and speak to Johnny. He's twaddling on all the words in the garden."

"How unkind!" "Yes, and he won't let me tread on any."—The King.

Merely a Suggestion. "No, sir," said the pessimist, "I have yet to find a place where a man receives any direct reward for simply being good."

"You ought to go to the penitentiary," said the humorous bystander.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Mean Papa. Lawyer—Your father left you his entire fortune on the sole condition that you marry an American.

Heirless—If I think papa was just too mean for anything. What's the use of having money if we can't buy a nobleman?—New York Journal.

Tried to Obey. Papa—Ah! You have disobeyed me, Willie—I tried not to. It isn't my fault.

Papa—No, sir, your fault; eh? Willie—No, sir, your fault; "Don't let me catch you at that again," an' I done my best not to let you.—Philadelphia Press.

## THE JOKER'S BUDGET.

There was a vacant seat in the car. Little Willie allowed the strange lady to take it, although he looked tired.

"Thank you, my little gentleman," said she. "Why did you not take the seat yourself? You look quite weary."

"So'd you be weary, lady, if yer father found out yer went ashin', like mine did."—Philadelphia Press.

Strictly Modern. "Is your husband ill?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, he went out in a horseless carriage for the first time. I told him to be careful, but—well, he's feeling all broke up to-day."

"One of his old bilious attacks?" "No, not one of the old ones; this was an autonoibolous attack."—Washington Star.

Who He Was. Stranger (to shabby individual)—Are you the janitor of this building?

Shabby Individual—No, sir. The gentleman with the big diamond pin and silk hat who just went up in the elevator is the janitor.

"Then you are one of his assistants. I suppose?" "Yes, I suppose so. I'm the owner of the building."—Chicago News.

An Unheard of Happening. "What's the matter across the way?" asked the tailor of a bystander, as the ambulance backed up to the door of his rival.

"A customer fell in at it, and they are taking him to the hospital," was the reply.

"That's strange," said the tailor. "I never knew a customer to get a fit in that establishment before."—Cleveland News.

The Fitness of Things. "See, the Sheriff is asleep," said the first convict. "Let us jump from the train."

"No, we cannot jump now," objected the second convict. "The train is not yet running sixty miles an hour."

This shows that even the criminal classes read the newspapers, and have an idea of the propriety of conforming to conventionalities.—Baltimore American.

Preocious. "My boy Jimmie, aged nine, is a cocker in psychology; and it's only his second term at it, too."

"Indeed?" "Yes. The other day he said he was certain that the higher moral influence had nothing to do with my being a good citizen."